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PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
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26th June	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6009	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6009	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6009	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7908		
21st "	SALSETTE	6009	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6010		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Beggage labelled with port of destination.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S Chiunk	1st July 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Chiunk	1st Sept. 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	P. Badessich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,981	M. Dabcovich	16th " 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,895	G Gillanber	16th " 1909

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
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KOLA	1,205	Thur 24th June	9 a.m.
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 25th June	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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19th June, 1909.



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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	8th Aug. "
NERA	5,838	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,838	Martin	X 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	16th July "

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D. BALDUINO	4,830	D. Maganzini	15th July 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,840	L. Maschini	15th Aug. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,830	D. Maganzini	15th Sept. 1909.

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Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
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Vessels	Tons:	Captains.	To sail on.
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SCARPI	6,000 T.	Dini	17th Aug. 1909.
ISONZIA	6,000 G,	Belsito	17th Sept 1909.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres; the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "HIMALAYA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 746 of 1898.

(1) CHHOTALAL DALSUKHRAM and another ... ... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

NARAYAN ELSETTI, heir and legal representative of ELSETTI SETTIBA... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date, the 17th day of December, 1908, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1909, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon, (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs as executors of the last Will and Testament of Bai Gulab, widow of Jamnadas Ranchoddas and of the original defendant Elsetti Settiba and of his heir and legal representative Narayan Elsetti Settiba, the present defendant in the following properties, viz: Lot No. 1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at 13, Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2036, Street No. 105, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4580 and 4581, New No. 4025, Old Survey No. 4113 and 4114, New Survey No. 21¼/6555 and bounded on the east by the property of Jungund Rajuna Babaji, on the west by the property of the said Settiba Venkati, on the south by the 13th Kamatjpura lane and on the north by the sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY:—All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse formerly forming part of a house belonging to Elsetti Settiba Venkati, situate in the 13th Kamatipura lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 4538, New No. 11003, Old Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 6569, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under Ward No. 2082 and 2083, Street No. 116-118 and bounded on the east by the property formerly of Vadi-Venkati but now of the said Settiba Venkati, on the west by the property of Jati Sayaba, on the north by the 13th Kamatipura Street and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotubhai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1909.

R. D. SETHNA,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 319 of 1908.

M. J. P. DE ANDRADE..........................Plaintiff.

vs.

THE MOHANLAL KANDAS GINNING and MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.......Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date, the first day of February, 1909, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of July, 1909, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and the defendants in—

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Oomrawati Zillah, Oomravati, in the Registration Sub-District of Oomravati, admeasuring 3440 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Assessed under Survey No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a public passage and a well jointly belonging to the said premises and the premises hereinafter 2ndly described, on or towards the South by the property of Burjorji Hormasji Shoksey, on or towards the East by the property of Angal Vakil, and on or towards the West by the said premises hereinafter secondly described and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Company.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Oomravati in Zillah Oomravati, in the Registration Sub-district of Oomravati, containing by admeasurement four acres and twenty-five Gunthas, and Assessed under Survey No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Burjorji Hormusji Choksey, on or towards the East by the said premises hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the West by the property of Narayansing Telsildar and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Company.

THIRDLY.—1 Boiler (Massgraves) 17 feet by 6 feet with Donkey pump.

1. High Pressure Engine (Tenjis) 13 in. Cylinder and piston stroke 2 1-2 feet with feed pump, 20 Gins (Platts Brothers), 4 bearings each.

6. Gins (Platts brothers), 5 bearings each.

Shafting 2 1-2 thick with 2 feet pulleys for the 20 gins and 2 1-2 feet pulleys for the 6 gins, Chimney.

Lathe 10 feet by 14 inch with fly wheel.

1 Oil Mill.

1 Boiler, 20 feet by 6 feet.

1 Boiler and Chimney at Hinganghat.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Commissioner.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI VAJI, wife of ANANDJI PURSHOTUM, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

1. RAMCHANDER NARROTUM, 2 ODHAVJI DHUNJIBHAI, 3 GANPAT VITHAL, 4 ANANDJI PURSHOTUM, 5 PURSHOTUM NARROTUM, and 6 NAGARDAS VITHALDAS, all of Bombay, Hindus, by caste Soghari Carpenters, the executors named in the last Will and testament of the abovenamed deceased, the 1st, 2nd & 5th residing at Rupu Khote Street and the 3rd 4th and 6th at Falkland Road, Bhandarwada, respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate of the last Will and Testament.

Witness, NARAYAN GANESH CHANDAVARKAR, Esq., Actg. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the ninth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

The 16th day of June, 1909.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY AND SECRETARIAL EXAMINATIONS OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Candidates desirous of appearing for the CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS and the INCORPORATED SECRETARIES (London) Examinations to be conducted at Bombay in December next. Full particulars as to course of studies, fees may be obtained from

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

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WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st June, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, easy chairs, almyrah, cupboard, English chest of drawer, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sideboard, cottage piano by Rose, Smith's typewriter,

1 Luto Car with spare tank to carry liquids, useful for mills and factories.

1. Centrifugal pump.

By order of the Postmaster General, unserviceable goods such as canvas and drill bags, leather wallets, and delivery bags, Iron safes, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

SALE of MULLS, Nensookh, Jaconets, Long Cloth etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Shamjee Purshotam Ghandy and another, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st June at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

A large lot of pieces of Mulls, Nensookh, Jaconets, Long Cloth, etc.

In lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale, and the balance to be paid and the goods cleared within three days after sale.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 24TH JUNE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF NEW FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Dady House, Church Gate Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood dressing, drawing, office and bed-room furniture, such as sliding and square dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, mirrored side board and dinner waggon, drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, bevelled mirror chiffoniers and sideand corner cabinet, marble-topped round tables and teapoys, lady's and gent's writing tables, revolving top office table and chairs, revolving and glass door book cases, Curzon easy chairs, new designed single and double bedsteads, set with tile sides, single and double bevelled mirror almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing, and wash-hand tables, hat and umbrella stands etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 5th July, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mr. John Viegas, consisting of D. B. B. L. 12 Bore gun by W. Richard, S. B. B. L. Rifle Tower 1869, S. B. B. L. Saloon Rifle, sword with scabbord, Loaded and empty cartridges, hunting knives, Die box, Alter.

Also the effects of the late Mr. W. J. R. Smith:—1 D. B. B. L. 12 Bore hammerless gun by Webby and Scott.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 21ST JUNE, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
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AUCTION SALE OF S. S. SHAH ALLUM.

Under instructions from Lloyd's Agents, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on account of the concerned.

The wreck of the S. S. Shah Allum as it now lies off Peram Island near Gogo. This iron screw steamer of about 2,968 tons gross was built in 1882 by Messrs. A. McMillan and Son, Dumbarton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within three days.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. (B.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Moolji Jaitha Market, Kam Ghenoo Lane, in the Piece Goods shop of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, by order of Messrs. Joseph Haji Ismail and Co. and on account and risk of Multani Thakordas Tiloomal:—

11 Bales, each 50 pieces Shirtings, No. 600, 25 inches by 33 yards by 6 lbs.

2 Bales, each 50 pieces Shirtings, No. 650, 27 inches by 33 yards by 6 1-2 lbs.

2 Bales, each 50 pieces Shirtings, No. 700, 29 inches by 33 yards by 7 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 21ST JUNE, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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IMPORTANT TO HOUSE BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH FLOORING TILES.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWSJEE and Co. will, on account of the consignor's offer for sale by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1909, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

A consignment of superior English tesselated flooring tiles.

6 different designs of 100 square yards each.

Also 5 tons glazed broken tiles of various colours for mosaic work.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Malla Cumrood in Ranyanali—

36 bales mixed journals.

On account of the concerned.

10 cases, each 100 doz. undershirts (cotton), 24 in., 26 in., 28 in., 30 in., 32 in., and 34 in. half and whole sleeves.

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1 case shangles.

1 case 25 doz. cups and saucers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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BOMBAY, 21ST JUNE, 1909.

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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

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A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND...... "	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT. Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerje. Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Raja Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA. C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs.	20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs.	27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong.	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM

D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA, and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT:

BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from

Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
" D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

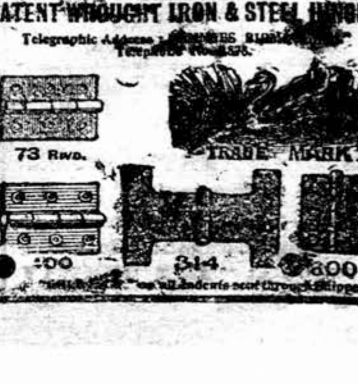
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE



FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FLEX BOOTS FOR THE MONSOON.—The most suitable and reliable are the HAND-SEWN FLEX Monsoon Boots, BLACK LEATHER, Rs. 9-8, packing free. TAN LEATHER, Rs. 10-8. Standard sizes only. Send foot tracing, V. P. P. or cash with order. Boots not approved of can be returned.

Sole Manufacturers,
COOPER ALLEN & CO., Cawnpore.

WANTED

FOR the Orient Bank of India, Ltd., 2 SENIOR and 4 JUNIOR CLERKS. Pay according to qualifications. Security and one year's agreement required. None but men having previous banking experience need apply in person to—

AHMAD HASSAN, Bar.-at-Law,
Managing Director.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS BY THE GAUMONT CO., PARIS.

A COLLECTION of 16 subjects, 10 English 1913 ft. and 6 Hindoo 1013 ft., FOR SALE Guaranteed in perfect condition and practically unused. Cost £128-14-5. What offers? Apply "A.B.C.", C/o Messrs. King King & Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

GRAMOPHONE CONCERT RECORDS.

A FEW Native and English RECORDS FOR SALE, at Rs. 2-8-0 each. Guaranteed unused records, slightly soiled through defective packing. Apply "C. W.", C/o Messrs. KING KING & Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	...	" 2 8	" 2 6

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	...	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	...	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memorial Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

			Town.	Post.
Yearly	...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	...	...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	...	...	" 4	" 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 18TH JUNE, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 19TH JUNE, 1909

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84 3/8	1/16	
3 do. Rentes ...	97 1/4ex		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 5/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	24		1/8
do. in New York ...	52 1/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·20	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·43	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·88	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since	1st April.
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 3/4		1/8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 5/16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1 1/4		1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £100,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet but Steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 278,000
Gold " ... ... £ 70,800

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—
Spots ... ... Quiet.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Dull.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports 15,000
Mid-Americans ... ...5·96—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 9/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·82	5·84	5·81	5·78	5·76
—01	—01	—01	—02	—02

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·75	5·75	5·75	5·75
—02	—03	—02	—02

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 4,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 6,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... ... "
Do to Continent ... ... 9,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·40 unchgd
Futures—Month of July 10·92+02 } Advanced early on unfavourable weather reports and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.
Do. Oct. 10·85—01

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 15-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of July 10·99+01
Do. do. Oct. 10·86+02
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

Cotton Stock in London ... 6,830 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 40,000 "
Do. Exports to Great Britain 33,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent 32,000 "
Do. do. to Japan ... ... nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 434,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports 209,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—London ... ... d. 4 13/32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—Liverpool—Sellers ... ... d. 5 11/32
Months—July-August.
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—London ... ... d. 4 14/32
Coconadas Ginned—C. I. F.—London ... ... d. 4 13/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 3-4—June-July—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet but Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 46 1-4 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 45 3-4 June-July—H. A. and D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 42 3-8—June-July—Hamburg—Done.
Tone of rapeseed—Quiet but Steady.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 43 5/8—June-July—Antwerp—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 6 2 1-2—Buyers.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day. Sold 825,000. Firm and good demand.
Sheep skins Madras Good 2d. higher.
" " " Fair 1 to 2d. higher.
" " " Common 1/2 to 1d. higher.
" " Bombay " 1/2d. higher.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [19TH JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
170 Bars silver...	Rs. 302,063	London ...	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs	45,000	Aden	National Bank
2 Bundles Sovs...	2,100	Bagdad...	E. Hayim
Rupees	3,600	Bagdad...	E. Hayim

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 17th June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	24	26,814
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	41	47,658

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. " 17th June.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 3rd June.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. " 2nd June.

Money :—
Borrowers for three months at from 2 1-2 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Exchange Market keeps steady. The rates are 1s. 3 15-16 to 1s. 3 31-32 for T. T., 1s. 3 21-32 on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8 for Credits 3 months' sight. As it was Saturday, there was not much doing. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—
T. T. on London 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight ... 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 138
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 131 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 176 1-4

Government Paper :—
The market opened at 94—2 for the 30th June settlement and gradually declined to 93-15. At the close there were buyers at 93-15 for the settlement. Cash paper kept 1-16 higher. The fall was due to the absence of rains, but business transacted has been small in the extreme. The Calcutta quotations were reported in the forenoon as 94-3 and 94-1, sellers, for ready and forward, respectively.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 94·0 } Buyers.
1st Settlement ... " 93·15 }

Bullion:—
Silver in London declined yesterday 1-8d., the quotations being 24 for both spot and forward. There were advices that a large business had been done and that the market had closed quiet but steady, with buyers satisfied. The New York rate was 1-4 cent. lower at 52 1-8. Our local market opened at 61-11, ex-duty for July settlement and improved to 61-13, at which there were a few sellers at the close. Business for August delivery was placed at 2 annas lower, as there were many sellers for that delivery and as most of the buying was confined to July. Spot silver was sold at the rate ruling for the first settlement. A fair inter-bazaar business was put through during the day.

The following are the prices for Gold Bars :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	9
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	61	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	61	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	61	11	0

} Sellers.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market is quiet and unchanged. There is little demand for New Crop except for early delivery Bengal, for which the enquiry continues, but there are few sellers.

Only a small business was done in ready cotton at Colaba this afternoon, the Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association being closed. Prices were steady.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	261	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	253	" "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	237-8	Jan. 1910
Fine M.G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	229	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	223-4	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	222-4	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia	216-17	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	210-11	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	216-17	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	208-9	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengals	192 1/2	" "

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Dull
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... nil

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·81	5·83	5·80	5·77	
—01	—01	—01	—01	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·75	5·74	5·74	5·74	5·74
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate business doing. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.
September ... ... " 8 10 6 B. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote :—
Ready Brown Kutni ... Rs. 7 2 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... " 7 12 0 "
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... " 7 10 0 "
Brown Delhi, June-July ... " 7 11 6 R. T.

Poppyseed :—
June-July ... ... Rs. 10 1 6 R. T.
Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 31 8 0
June-July ... ... Rs. 6 7 0 R. T.
Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 23 8 0
Tone.—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—
July-August ... ... Rs. 5 15 0 R. T.
Tone—Easier.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry. We quote:—
White Delhi ... ... Rs. 6 2 6 R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c. ... " 6 7 6
Soft Red ... ... " 41 8 0

LOCAL YARNS—
The market is quiet but steady and the position remains much the same as reported last week. There is little business doing.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—
Bombay 1,465
India 77
Indian Specie Bank 56

Mills :—
Crescent 105
David 413 3-4
Manockji Petit 3,200

Presses :—
Breul's Cawnpore 145
Hingoli 100
New Berar 505
New Mofussil 735
Prince of Wales Press 560
Volkart's United... ... ... 587 1/2

Miscellaneous :—
Badham Pile & Co 134
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary. 26
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference 149
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ... 352 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill 1,132 1-2
Telephone Co. 20 1-2

Railways:—
Ahmedabad-Prantej 585
Tapti-Valley 427 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ... ... 6,377 bales.
Wheat ... ... 21,271 cwts.
Linseed ... ... 3,577 "
Rapeseed ... ... 7,518 "
Gingellyseed ... ... 708 "
Poppyseed... ... ... 3,337 "
Groundnuts ... ... 807 "
Castorseed ... ... 4,220 "
Rice ... ... 82,140 "
Myrabollams ... ... 913 "
Cottonseed... ... ... 670 "
Mowraseed... ... ... 1,938 "
Gram ... ... 1,830 "
Joowar ... ... 1,317 "
Maize ... ... nil

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols..............	84 5/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	97 1/4ex	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/4		
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 5/8		
*Bar Silver in London	24 1/8	1/8	
Do. do. 3 months' hence	24 1/8	1/8	
Do. in New York	52 3/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·43	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·88	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	1st Apl.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 3/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1/4		1/16
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills..................	2 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1 1/4	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ...1s. 3 27-32d.

Mails:—
The Bombay mails of the 5th inst. arrived at Brindisi on afternoon of 17th inst.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Firm.
Bar Gold 77s. 9d. unchgd.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—
Spots ... ... Dull and unchgd
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300 "
Imports ... ... nil.
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·86 unchgd.
Egyptian F.G. F. Brown ... 8 9-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·80	5·82	5·79	5·76	5·74

—02

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·73	5·73	5·73	5·73

—02

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 4,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... -8,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 10,000 "
Do. to Continent... ... ... 3,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·40 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 10·89—03 } Advanced early on bullish week end figures and declined later owing to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. do. Oct. 10·83—02

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 15-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 10·95—04
Do. do. Oct. 10·84—02
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 2,960,000 Bales.
" " " East Indian 140,000 "
" Quantity in Sight 13,210,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales ... 48,000 Bales
" Sold on Speculation 2,000 "
" Sold for Exportation 1,000 "
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers 72,000 "
" Actual Exports 5,000 "
" Week's Imports 62,000 "
" Stock 1,149,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales 700 "
" Sold on Speculation 100 "
" Sold for Exportation nil
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers 1,700 "
" Actual Exports nil
" Week's Imports 2,000 "
" Stocks 10,000 "
Afloat American 60,000 "
" Indian 10,000 "

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 1-2—June—done, quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Brown Cawnpore 42 June-July.—Hamburg—buyers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 47 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—43 3-4—June-July—Antwerp—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 7/8 unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 7 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Steady.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 15th June, 1909 as compared with the statement of 8th June 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 8. Rs.	a.	p.	June 15. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,65,00,000	0	0	1,65,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,87,52,330	1	11	1,45,46,241	11	7
Other Deposits, &c	16,49,02,752	5	9	16,67,10,219	1	0
Bank Post Bills, &c...............	9,35,166	13	8	8,21,148	7	8
Sundries	25,96,376	12	0	25,57,819	12	6
Rs ..	22,36,86,626	0	11	22,11,35,459	0	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,48,18,581	0	0	2,49,20,920	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	59,60,030	0	0	49,67,335	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,51,29,252	10	0	4,47,70,991	4	11
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,35,58,568	9	0	4,28,08,281	9	11
Bills discounted, &c	2,54,22,629	13	1	2,39,03,684	2	0
Balances with other Banks ...	32,73,972	2	11	34,15,252	11	7
Bullion	3,878	12	0	3,854	12	0
Dead Stock......	21,10,932	6	3	21,04,281	13	1
Stamps	17,042	15	10	16,683	8	9
Sundries	2,26,324	11	9	2,27,891	11	3
	14,96,21,213	0	10	14,71,39,176	9	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office.. } Cash, &c., at Branches ... }	7,40,65,413	0	1	7,39,96,282	7	3
	22,36,86,626	0	11	22,11,35,459	0	9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	18,73,051	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches..................	23,33,038	do.
Other Deposits	18,07,467	Increase.
Post Bills....................	1,14,018	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	9,644	Increase.
Loans	3,58,261	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit.........	7,50,287	do
Mercantile Bills............	15,18,945	do
Cash at Head Office	11,69,792	Increase.
Cash at Branches	12,38,923	Decrease.

Percentage 40·07.

A WIDELY credited, though unpublished, rumour has been current in Calcutta since last week, based on Reuter's telegram that the Viceroy might at any time consider the termination period of the deportees and that the latter will be released on the 25th instant.

RUMOURS have been current for some time past of an intended Mahsud raid to be organised on a large scale across the Derajat frontier. Certain precautions have been taken in Marwat and these should be sufficient to check any band that may appear.

AT the last meeting of the Burma branch of the British Medical Association, an interesting case was brought up before the Committee, the patient being a native of India aged 35, belonging to the Military Lines, who was recently operated on for elephantiasis in the right leg, from which he had been suffering for the past six years. It was the first operation of its kind in Burma, and so far the results seem very satisfactory, the operator being Major E. R. Rost, I.M.S., Junior Civil Surgeon, Civil General Hospital, Rangoon. The whole operation did not take over twenty minutes, and the patient at no time thereafter experienced any distressing symptoms. The operation consists of the introduction of several silk ligatures into the subcutaneous tissue of the diseased foot which are then carried up and inserted into the muscle of the abdomen. This carries away fluid which cannot be taken away owing to the block in the lymphatic glands the ligatures acting as lymphatics.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

THOMPSON—June 19, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Annie Elizabeth, the wife of E. W. Thompson, Boyd's Ice Factory.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WILSON—May 31, at Myitkyina, the wife of F. G. Wilson, of a daughter.
WARREN—May 18, on board the s.s. "Arracan" in the Red Sea, the wife of G. H. Warren, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HEYLAND—LYNCH—May 28, at Rangoon Cathedral, by the Rev. J. H. Collins, Cathedral Chaplain, George Dominic Heyland, 121st Pioneers, Military Police, son of the late Colonel Heyland, 1st Bombay Lancers, to Aphrasia Augusta Lynch, daughter of the late H. B. Lynch, C.I., R.I.C.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, at Prince's Dock, 1-7m.; 2-1a.; Low water, 6-50m., 8-12a.
Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, adjourned meeting at 11-30 a.m.
Harwood League Football: Rovers vs. The Hornets, Oval.

Maxim :—" Braves gens trouvent toujours a vivre" ("Honest men always make a living.")—French Proverb.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, June 22.—Western India Cotton Ginning Syndicate, General Meeting, Telephone Buildings, 3 p.m. Harwood League Football : Y. M. C. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 1-50m., 2-38a.; Low water, 7-27m., 8-57a.
Wednesday, June 23.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Harwood League Football : Rovers vs. Government Telegraph, Cooperage. H. E. The Governor's Levee, Council Hall, Poona, 5 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, at Prince's Dock, 2-33m., 3-15a.; Low water, 8-8m.; 9-42a.
Thursday, June 24.—Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, 2 Dean Lane, 2 p.m. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Mr. Justice Beaman's lecture on "Moral and Religous Good and Evil," F. C. Institute, 6 p.m. Bombay Natural History Society's meeting at 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, at Prince's Dock, 3-18m., 3-59a.; Low water, 8-49m., 10-33a.
Friday, June 25.—In India : H. M. King-Emperor's Birthday. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. Highwater, at Prince's Dock, 4-8m., 4-25a.; Low water, 9-39m., 11-30a.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, I.C.S., will deliver a Public Lecture on "Moral and Religious Good and Evil," under the auspices of the above Society, at the Framji Cowasji Institute on Thursday, the 24th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Mr. Justice D. D. Davar has consented to preside on the occasion.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—A Mahomedan woman, named Ashabee, aged 27, residing in Temker-Moholla, poured some kerosine oil on a lighted fire in the kitchen on Friday evening, when a blaze set on fire her hair which was hanging loose. Before any assistance could be rendered, her saree was enveloped in the flames. She was extensively burnt about her body and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Saturday morning.

SKULL FRACTURED.—Mr. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue yesterday on the body of one Matara Gatwa, a coal-labourer in the Dock. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died of injuries received from the accidental fall into the hold of a steamer.—The Coroner also held an inquest on the body of one Narayan Balu, a porter Victoria Terminus. It appeared from evidence that on Sunday morning a train was being made up and waggons coupled, when the engine moved and the deceased had his head fractured between two buffers. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died by the fracture of his skull, caused by having been accidentally knocked down and injured between railway waggons.

A GIFT TO THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.—Mr. Chabildas Lalubhai, the well known landowner, has offered to Mr. Malabari his garden house at Malad for the use of the Seva Sadan Society. It is a historic house, known as Bhau Rasul's Bangalow, standing on a plot which measures about 75,000 yards of garden land with a very fine garden and perhaps the largest fresh water well in Malad, fed by perennial springs. Altogether, it is considered an ideal spot for the purposes of the Seva Sadan Sisterhood, on whose behalf Mr. Malabari accepts the offer with cordial thanks. A deed of gift is being formally drawn up, and the house will shortly be occupied as the Chabildas Lalubhai Seva Sadan Ashram. We understand that it is Mr. Chabildas' intention also to build a number of free cottages at Dharampur on the site selected for the Consumptives Home for the use of sufferers without distinction of caste or creed.

THE DEATH OF THE MR. M. SADICK.—The death occurred on Thursday last of Mr. Moinuddin Sadick at his residence, Kalyan in the Thana District, from heart disease. He was a man of good education and was always found to be in front in the discharge of the public duty. He was a member of the Kalyan Municipality for the last ten years by election, during which period he did good service to the public. He was also recently appointed Chairman of the Municipality. It was to his exertions due that a Mahomedan Institution recently started at Kalyan for imparting primary education to Mahomedans, had its rise in getting funds for constructing a building known as Anjuman-i-Islam Kalyan School Building and a handsome donation from a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman Mr. Dhuru. He was about 42 years old. His funeral was largely attended and his remains were carried to the cemetery with great honour.

ANNIVERSARY OF ZOROASTER'S DEATH.

IN accordance with a desire to observe as a holiday the anniversary of Zoroaster's death, which fell yesterday, an assembly of Zoroastrian boys and girls was held in the Anjuman fire-temple at Dhobie Talao. The celebration commenced with Ervad Pheroz Shapurjee Masani singing the Gatha songs, which was followed by prayers recited by the assembly in the Avestic language. Some little children sang a translation of the prayers in Gujarati; hymns in praise of Zoroaster were also sang. Discourses were then delivered by Mr. Cursetji Jamsetji Bomonji Wadia on "Our Pledge," and by Ervad Masani on the "Duties of Zoroastrian Children". About 4 p.m. yesterday, in the same fire-temple, a "Jusson" ceremony was performed in remembrance of the prophet under the supervision of Naib Dustur Minocherji Jamaspji Jamaspasana. Prayers were offered up. Some little children sang the morning prayers in Gujarati. This was followed by appropriate discourses delivered by Miss Motibai Edulji Batlivalla and Mr. Jehangir Jamshedji Vimadalal.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A CUTCHI MEMON ORPHANAGE.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

HAJI JUNAS FAZAL MAHOMED VS. THE ADVOCATE GENERAL AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff: The Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

For the Advocate General : Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co.

For the second and third defendants : Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

For fourth, fifth, and sixth defendants : Mr. Husein Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Da Cunha.

His Lordship has desposed of an originating summons in the suit, in which the question related to the founding of a Cutchi Memon Orphanage in Bombay from the properties left by Haji Sidik Usman who died at Mecca while on a pilgrimage on 1st July 1893.

The plaint stated that when Mr. Sidik died he left a will by clause 14 of which he declared that in the event of no son or other issue being born to inherit his property, he directed his executor, who was the plaintiff in the present suit, to create with the residuary estate, a fund in order to establish an endowment of an Orphanage for Cutchi Memon children in Bombay, to be designated after the name of the testator, "The Sidik Usman Alarakhia Jusaband Yetimkhana." Having administered the estate according to the will in other respects, the plaintiff stated that he had now with him as residuary estate two houses, one of which was situated in Jakaria Bazaar, and the other in Vithalwadi, the aggregate value of both of which was estimated to be Rs. 90,000. Besides these, there were Government promissory loan-notes valued at Rs. 19,000, and small sums in cash. The testator left neither a son nor other issue. Now the plaintiff's predicament was this. He was informed by the second and the third defendants and by other leading members of the Cutchi Memon community of Bombay, and he himself also believed, that no children of the community would ever be allowed by their relations to be brought up in such a charitable institution as an orphanage. There was an instance in point. When Mr. Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel, a wealthy Cutchi Memon, founded an orphanage in Bombay about 7 or 8 years ago at a cost of about Rs. 2,00,000, it was for Mahomedan children, and was also open as such to Cutchi Memon children. But up to the filing of the plaint no application for admission there was made on behalf of the Cutchi Memon children of either sex. This was his difficulty; and he was advised that he should ask directions of the Court.

The matter came on in September last, and the Court advised the plaintiff to open an orphange for six months under proper conditions ; the parties to come back to Court at the end of that period. In obedience to this order an orphanage was opened in a house in Kambekar Street, otherwise known as the Chhas Moholla. Within the six months ten orphans joined, two of whom left after a stay of sixteen days each, while eight still remained. Defendants 4 to 6 were of opinion that such an orphanage was a necessity.

Accordingly the matter was brought on again before the learned Judge. After hearing counsel the Court ordered that the plaintiff Haji Junas and the defendants 2 and 3, Mr. Suleman and Haji Ismail, be appointed Trustees, who should execute a deed of trust accepting office, and undertaking to administer the charity in the manner directed by the will of the testator, Mr. Sidik. The Trustees to have all such powers as were specified in Section 34 of the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act. The trust deed to be subject to the approval of the Advocate General.

Costs of all parties to come out of the funds. Those of the plaintiff and the first defendant to be taxed as between attorney and client.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PARTNERSHIP TRANSACTION QUESTION OF DEBIT.

Before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Beaman.

DANU DHONDU AND OTHERS VS. BANKAT KHIVARAJA AND ANOTHER.

For the defendant-appellants :—Mr. S. S. Patkar.
For the plaintiff-respondent :—Mr. P. D. Bhide.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Assistant Judge of Khandesh. The plaintiffs in this case sued for an account of a partnership's business carried on by their father and defendants and for recovering the sum that might be found due on account. The Subordinate Judge, who originally tried the case rejected the plaintiffs' claim with all costs. In appeal the Assistant Judge of Khandesh reversed the decree of the Court of first instance, and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering judgment, said that the partnership of Bhagwan and Khivraj dealt in forward contracts in grain, and certain of these forward contracts were entered into shortly before Khivraj's death. They resulted in loss to the firm and after Khivraj's death, these losses were paid by the surviving partner Bhagwan, who debited them against the partnership. The question was whether there was a fair debit. The Assistant Judge held that these were not proper debits in-as-much as the transaction out of which the losses arose were admittedly wagering transactions. But that was not enough to dispose of the matter. It was true that the transactions were wagering, so that money falling due under them could not be recovered by process of law. But it was well established that a person cannot claim to recover money already paid under an executed illegal contract (vide Kerley versus Thompson, Q. B. D.) In the present appeal, the case was even stronger, for it was not a case of recovering money paid but simply a question whether a particular sum was properly debited against the partnership account. There was no reason whatever to suppose that this particular transaction differed in any material respect from the majority of other transactions which the firm entered into the ordinary course of business. And it seemed to his Lordship impossible to doubt, but that if Khivraj had lived he would have freely joined in paying off his liability ; indeed he was bound to do so to support the credit of his firm and to enable it to continue its business. That being so, his Lordship held that the debit was a proper debit against the deceased partner's estate, and the Lower Court's decision with regard to items 9 and 10 must therefore be reversed.

In concurring with the above view, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman said : "Put it as briefly as possible it appears to me that this was a fair partnership debt, and whether recoverable at law or no, once paid, I think it was well paid and therefore it ought to go into the ordinary partnership account. Nor do I think that the principle, if sound, is in any way affected by the fact that one of the partners died shortly before the debt was paid and is now represented by a minor heir. To test it let us suppose that this debt had been incurred and had been discharged during the life-time of Khivraj and that shortly afterwards, he had brought a suit for taking partnership accounts. In such circumstances would he have been heard to say that he was not liable along with his partner for his share of this particular debt. I think not without going further into some nice question which might require ampler discussion, this is enough upon the essential point, in dealing which I am of the same opinion as my learned brother and for substantially the same reasons."

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF COCAINE.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. M. DE SYLVA.

For the Accused :—Mr. Branson, with Mr. Godinho.

For the Crown :—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal of the accused, who was convicted by Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, of having abetted the illegal importation of 10 lbs. of cocaine, and was fined Rs. 750.

The evidence showed that the accused, who is a medical practitioner and has a dispensary at Byculla, had been the family physician of Mr. Barclay, Chief Engineer of the s.s. "Dwarka," for six years. Mr. Barclay left for Bussreh on 6th September 1908, leaving accused in attendance on his wife, who was ill. A parcel, addressed to Dr. De Sylva and wrapped in cloth was delivered to Mr. Barclay, while at Bussreh, which he kept in his cabin. On the arrival of the "Dwarka" in Bombay, Mr. Barclay wrote a letter to the accused in respect of the parcel. Meantime, the Police received certain information, and the parcel being opened on board the steamer was found to contain 10lbs. of cocaine. The Magistrate had no reasonable doubt on the evidence that the accused was aware of the nature and contents of the parcel, and requested Mr. Barclay to bring it with full knowledge ; and that he never intended to pay duty on the cocaine. He was convicted and fined Rs. 750.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the Court's decision on the appeal, said the facts disclosed by the evidence, and especially the suspicious conduct of the accused, made it abundantly clear that he had been guilty of the offence of which he had been convicted, namely of having abetted the illegal importation of cocaine. It was proved that he asked Barclay, on or about the 10th September, by letter, to bring the cocaine. Barclay brought it, and the conduct of the accused showed that he would have received it were it not that he found his game was up, and the fraud was detected. It was impossible to come to any other conclusion from the fact of the case. The Court confirmed the conviction and sentence. Their Lordships did not think that the fine of Rs. 750 was severe punishment in a case of this kind.

ABETMENT OF MURDER.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. BHIM MUNA.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeal of accused No. 2, who was convicted by Mr. G. D. Madgaokar, Sessions Judge of Broach, in February last, of abetment of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The two accused in the case, Narotam Bhikari No.1, and Bhim Muna No. 2, were charged with the murder of Bhagudia, on the night of the 13th December last at Rasma; and the latter with abetting and being present at the murder. The deceased Bhagudia used to go about in female dress, and was called by the villagers Bai Dewali. The deceased's father stated that he had to grant his wife a divorce because of his impotence. The case for the Crown was that the deceased was instrumental in spreading a rumour about the criminal intimacy of accused No. 1 with a Pariah woman, in consequence of which, about a month before the date of the alleged offence, accused No. 1 was outcasted by the other Brahmins of the village and also suffered in pocket ; and that No. 1 having, on the night of the 13th December, induced No. 2 to bring the deceased to the latter's house, went there with a sword and inflicted fatal injuries upon him with the help of No. 2 and in his presence. The deceased's screams woke up the Police Patel and a neighbour, who called the deceased's father. They went outside the house, but found the door bolted ; and the accused would not open it until the Patel threatened to knock it in. When No. 2 finally opened it, No. 1 was found to have escaped by the back door.

The deceased was found in the back room lying wounded, with a pit dug close by and the hoe with stains of blood upon it. Deceased was naked except for a bodice ; his other clothes were found huddled up under him and beside him. The glass bangle he wore was broken to pieces. He gave the names of the accused as his assailants, and expired three hours later. The blood-stained sword was found in a jar of jowar and the scabbard in the kitchen. Both the accused made confessions. The Sessions Judge held that the presence of No. 1 and the infliction of some of the wounds on the neck and head of the deceased, were established. He was sentenced to transportation for life, and so was accused No. 2, the appellant.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

POLICE NEWS

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED ESCAPE FROM REFORMATORY.

Inspector Jones charged one Sharupa Juma with having escaped from the Yerreda Reformatory. The charge against the accused was that he escaped from the Reformatory on the 7th instant and came down to Bombay. A jamadar of the Reformatory, who was sent in search of the accused, arrested him at the Grant Road Station. The accused was ordered to be sent to Poona to take his trial there.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Before the same Magistrate, Sakubai Appa, a Hindu woman, was charged with stealing, on Friday, a quantity of rice, valued at eight annas, from a shed in the Prince's Dock. The accused pleaded guilty, and, being an old offender, was sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED HOUSE-TRESPASS.

Inspector Guider charged one Noor Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with house-trespass and attempt to commit theft. The case for the prosecution was that on Friday, Hoorbai, a Mahomedan woman, after having locked her room in Modikhana Street, went to a relative's house opposite. At the latter place, she happened to look out through a window towards her room, when she found the accused in it picking up something. She raised an alarm, when the accused tried to escape but was caught by a passer by and handed over to the Police. A silver ornament valued at about Rs. 5-5 and a purse containing Rs. 2-5 were found lying on the floor beside the box in which they were kept. The accused pleaded guilty. The case was adjourned.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. D. G. Sukhadwalla (Chairman) and B. V. Wassudev.

CASES AGAINST VICTORIA DRIVERS.

Their Worships disposed of 21 cases, the majority of which were against victoria-drivers for plying for hire without a license, and for plying for hire at a place not appointed for the purpose.

GIRGAON.

Before Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas (Chairman), Dr. N. N. Katrak, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, and Mr. Kalyandas Keshavdas.

THE BEGGAR NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of 50 cases on Saturday morning, including one in which seven beggars were charged with begging for alms in a public place on Friday last. The accused were convicted. Two of them were sentenced to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment each. The rest were sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1 each, or, in default, to undergo one day's simple imprisonment each.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships also disposed of several cases against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

DADAR.

Before Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya (Chairman), and Dr. B. B. Daderker.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Consent Decree.

438-07 Mulla and M Ebji Umersey and anothers vs Vachraj Hookumchand and other Dickshit D and S.

For an Exparte Decree.

45-09 Bicknell M and R Bapuji Framji Musa vs Jiva Chatur and another Matubhoy J and M.

For Confirming the Commissioner's Report.

801-08 S B Mehta The firm of Haji Ismail Joosab vs Yali Mahomed Ayab Payne and Co.

The Trial of Preliminary Issue.

287-09 Little and Co James P Chrystal vs Nadirsha N Belgaumwalla Ardeshir H D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

928-08 Madhowji K and Co Damoder Culbanji vs The Jugal Kaishor Gunga Shamlal and Co The firm Hiralal and Co, Daphtary F and D.

170-06 Wadia G and Co Kedarmal Bhuramal vs Gurupartab Hurdayal Dickshit D and S.

Testamentary Suit.

13-07 Jehangir G and B Runchordas Moolchand and others vs Narandas Khatao Mulji and K.

Long Causes.

949-08 Smetham B and Co Shrikrishna Shamkrishna vs Radhabai widow, Chitnis M and M.

155-08 Captain and J The Hon the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Damoder Madhowji and anothers Payne and Co.

547-08 Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribovandas and another vs Munmohandas Ramji and another Mansookhlal J and H.

393-07 Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan and Co a firm vs S B Fraser and Co a partner ship firm. Thakerdas and Co.

981-07 C P D Cunha Haroon Haji Vahedina and others vs Haji Adam Haji Ooman Noorani and another Payne and Co.

293-09 Matubhoy J and M Jamietram Jivanram vs The Advocate-General of Bombay and others Bhaisanker K and G.

Testamentary Suit.

3-09 Hiralal and Co Balkrishna Gopal Ranade vs Damoder V Vaidya Raghavaya B and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

For Judgment on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

263-06 Smetham B and Co Dadoba Jugonath vs Devji Shiva Nanu H and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

927-07 Mulji and K Nowroji Edulji Bhagal vs Rustomji Edulji Mehervan and others Kanga and P Part heard.

310-09 Crawford B and Co N M Panday and others M J Master and others Tyabji D and Co.

236-08. Jehangir M and S Charles George Bleach vs. Emily Blanch Bleach.

800-08 Payne and Co Karimji Jeevanji vs Karmalli Abdoola Tyabji D and Co.

345-07 Ardeshir H, D and Co Chaturbhoy Runchordas vs Vasanji Modi and others in person S A Tyabji.

761-08 Madhowji K and Co Jetha Govindji and others vs Sidick Haji Hoosein Kanga and P.

Commercial Causes.

459-05 Malvi H M and R Jainarayan Foolchand vs Anandibai widow and others Bhaishanker K and G.

115-06 Tyabji D and Co, Chiranjilal Jeramdas and others vs J C Galstoun, Crawford B.

Long Causes.

343-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm vs. Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and others. S A Tyabji.

367-06 Chitnis M and M Vithoba Babaji More, vs. Jankibai Widow and others Smetham B and Co.

28-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Perozsha B Petit and Co the firm vs Ebrahim Noorudin and Co the firm Pestonji R K and Co.

125-07 Payne and Co Nanabhoy H Meos and another vs Hoosein Begum widow and others Mirza and M.

628-08 Dickshit D and S Damoder Khimji vs Dayal Mowji Raghavaya B and N.

632-08 T A Ghandy Heerabhai widow vs Peeraji Lakhamsey Ardeshir H D and Co.

708-07 Shamrao M and H Gangabhai widow vs Rakhmabhai widow and others Daphtary F and D Smetham B and Co Captain and V.

738-07 Ragavaya B and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Hormusji and another Khanderao L and M.

945-08 Little and Co. The Albert Press Company Limited and others vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody and others Payne and Co.

244-08 Captain and V Walbai widow vs Heerabai, widow and others, Bhaishanker K G Thakerdas and Co,

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total......	3	4	79
This day last year.........	3	4	81
Do. 1907..................			69

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

June 18th, 1909.

Ward.		Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	....	86	15	2
B	....	177	106	6
C	....	103	17	2
D	....	71	16	1
E	....	173	24	0
F	....	72	0	0
G	....	51	1	0
Total to date...		733	179	11
Total rats killed......				912

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line steamer Werdenfels, 2,811 tons, Captain K Schmidt arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg with a general cargo and explosives.

THE steamer Rinaldo 2,791 tons Captain G E Pickering sailed on Saturday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Company's Mail steamer Oceana 3,507 tons, Captain T M Hide sailed on Saturday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Wardha, 2,551 tons, Captain J G Kilner will sail to-day for Cochin with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Madura, 1,873 tons, Captain C King will sail to-day for Bushire via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 68 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain A M Rait, sailed on Sunday for Antwerp etc. with a general cargo and Mr W J Trevera, Mr E H Hocking, Mr Wilson, Mr H G Sinnell and one deck passengers.

THE steamer Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain S C Penberthy, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Portsaid in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, 3,757 tons, Captain C Gommerfelt arrived in harbour on Saturday from Birkenhead with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Kasara, 595 tons, Captain G R Elton arrived in harbour on Sunday from Basreh etc. with a general cargo, 9 cases opium and 33 deck passengers.

THE Venice Steam N Co's steamer Cabato, 2,845 tons, Captain G B Schiaffino, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Venice with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday afternoon from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Straithairly, 2,783 tons, Captain R J McMahon, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Company's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain C Park, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marnock....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr C Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 19.

Barbara.....2444...Vass .....T Morrison & Co
Barotse.....2619.....Smith .....W & A Graham & Co
Ballochmyle.....2195 Williamson .....K Nixon & Co
Ben Vrachie.....2535 Hunter.....T Morrison & Co
Cuyahoga.....2929 James.....Standard Oil Co
Dunstor.....3016 Butter .....The Captain
Gowanburn.....2723 Forbes...Hull...K Nixon & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon....B & P S N Co
Kola.....510 Cole .....M M & Co
Lhasa .....941 McDiarmid.....M M & Co
Mashtari .....1110 Green.....Bo & P S N Co
Nawab.....2041 Park .....F Muir & Co
Petronia....3154 Bowman.....Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Siberian.....3023 Rambush .....Volkart Bros
Springburn...3173 Crosthwaite...W & A Graham & Co
Tercier.....1093 Berg .....F F Campbell & Co
Werdenfels...3811 Schmidt .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
D&E Diego Suarez	2498..	Duron	Genoa....	1-7.	L... Mackintosh & Co
M Elba.....Capt Cacace ..Italian Man-of-War Repairing					
K Badrie 1613	Collinson.....		Karachi.....	21-6	G Jeewajee
M Persia...4198	Houghton.....		London...3-7		P & O Co
O Rahmani.....1873	Geddie ...		Jeddah.....	26 6	B & P S N Co
P Mohammadi.	1251	Gore...	Zanzibar	28-6	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bombay Maru...	3393	Evans...	Kobe...	24 6	N Y Kaisha
2 Olympia...	3269	Tait	Liverpool	22-6	W & A Graham & Co
4 Selsion....	2151	Bazil...	Aberdeen & Hull &c...	29-6	W & A Graham & Co
5 Umta...	3492	Phillips...	Rangoon...	23 6	M M & Co
8 Silesia...	3340	Radonicich...	Kobe	24-6	A L S N Co
10&11 Himalaya....	3700	Spicer....	Aden	26 6	P & O Co
12 & 13 Delta ..	4750	.....	Shanghai.....	23-6	P & O Co

M W P D

Netravati.....6986 Assam...K'chi...22-6 Bo S N Co Ld

Dock Gate.

Sarasvati.....443 Ahmed..Mormogoa..22-6 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Werdenfels s	Schmidt	Hamburg, May 15
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi, June 18
	Clan Urquhart s...	Gommerfelt..	Birkenhead
	Imani s	Penberthy ...	Portsaid, June 9
20	Cabeto s	Sabia Sine ...	Venice
	Kasara s	Elton	Basrah, June 12

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Vancouver s	McDougall ...	Baltimore
	Strathendrick s ...	Stewart	Calcutta
	Rinaldo s	Pickering ...	Hull via Karachi
	Oceana s	Hide	London
	Strathairly s	McMahon ...	Calcutta
	Nawab s...	Park.....	Calcutta, &c
20	Umballa s	Rait	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Saturday :—

Steamer Wardha, Kilner for Cochin.
" Madura, King for Basrah &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Gowanburn for Hull and Leith.
" Himalaya for London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
1	Brasiliana	Calcutta
9	Blake	Calcutta
12	Belle of France	Calcutta
15	Glan Sutherland	Galle
15	Neidenfels	Bremen
17	Umsinje	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s.—40 bales wool, E Rampratap; 75 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s.—500 cwts yellow ochre, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Gowanburn s.—37,000 cwts wheat, 44,300 cwts cottonseed, 4,800 cwts castorseed, Balli Bros.

FOR ABERDEEN.

Seledon s.—10,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Medy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Diego Suarez s—6,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Diego Suarez s—2,600 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon & Co ; 450 tons old iron, H Tajebhai.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—75 cwts myrabolams, 21 cwts dry fruits, T. Canji ; 35 cwts, J Mahomed, 68 cwts gum, S Cooverjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Silesia s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

Delta s—90 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—168 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co ; 200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London. S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office*

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz,, Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1909.

NATIVE STATES AS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

IT was the present Secretary of State who remarked in one of his Budget speeches, that the numerous indigenous governments in India, many of them typifying ideals of a bygone age, were se many safety-valves, as employment in their administrations offered avenues for advancement not attainable on our side of the boundaries. Lord Morley also adumbrated our intention of giving to the more important of them larger measures of autonomy and of relieving them as far as possible from the perennial interference which is one of the most undesirable feature of our Political Agency system. More than one of the Princes, notably the progressive ruler of Baroda, who is certainly not in want of tuition from us, have pleaded for a relaxation of the bonds of supervision which were tightened considerably under our last Viceroy despite his recognition of these rulers as his "colleagues and partners." This expression, by the way, was a modern adaptation of Lord Ellenborough's terminology as used in his historic, and ridiculous, proclamation in the forties concerning the retrieved gates of Somnath. When Lord Morley has finished with the British Indian reforms, he may find leisure to consider the claims of the State for more liberal treatment, especially as they have been eliminated from a scheme which originally contemplated the inclusion of some of their rulers as counsellors in the conserns of the Empire. Some of our contemporaries, probably as a corollary to the Secretary of State's pronouncement, have been recently considering the value of the States as training schools, and have arrived at conclusions very similar to those uttered in London a couple of years ago, and in this connection it should be recollected that Lord Morley symbolised his opinions by choosing from one of them his first Mahomedan Member of Council, for Mr. Bilgrami, upon whom this distinction has fallen, obtained his administrative and other experiences in the Nizam's service, and is therefore a typical example of the utility of Feudatory India for educative purposes. Some of the critics have made the discovery that the States are cosmopolitan in their choice of Dewans and other high officials and that considerations of caste or nationality are not allowed to outweigh personal merits where efficiency and integrity are the objects sought after. But this is an old feature of the East, dating back to the days of the Moghuls, the greatest of whom Akbar selected a Hindu for his revenue and financial adviser, and gave important military commands to Rajput Princes upon whose fidelity he relied. And this procedure was continued under his successors until the bigoted Aurungzeb brought the Empire to ruin by his racial and religious prejudices. The States, therefore, have historic precedents for choosing officials irrespective of their nationality, and this is doubtless the reason why, some twenty years ago, Bhopal appointed a British Colonel as its Dewan, an experiment which, however, was not very successful. It also accounts for the presence at Baroda for a brief period in the early seventies of the distinguished Parsee gentleman, who is now styled by his compatriots "the Grand Old Man of India." But Mr. Dadabhoy's experiences of local politics under Gaekwar Mulharao were not prolonged, as that erratic ruler was then nearing the end of a career which, but for the extreme forbearance of the Bombay Government, would have been terminated some years previously.

One of the recent commentators considers it remarkable that Hyderabad affairs should be controlled by a Hindu Minister, instead of one of its numerous Mahomedan nobles. But apart from the fact that nine-tenths of its population profess various forms of Hinduism, and have therefore strong claims for representation in its government, a reference to its past history shows that the present Dewan has had at least four predecessors of his own creed. The most notable of these was the famous Rajah Chundolal, who for some thirty years dominated its affairs and received the support of successive Residents on the ground that he was the only person fitted by experience and capacity to control its then complex concerns. Similarly, Mysore, since the rendition, has had several Madrasi Ministers, an example which has been imitated by Travancore and Cochin. Bengalis with talents for administration have found ready employment in the Rajputana States as well as in Punjab and Kashmir. But one striking feature is becoming apparent as a consequence of the spread of education and culture in these backwaters of Older India, and that is a desire to find employés among their own subjects in preference to entertaining outsiders. This feeling is particularly noticeable in Hyderabad, which for thirty years or so, was practically the preserve of foreigners from Upper India, on the ground that its own people were unsuited for responsible positions. But this theory has been exploded during the last decade, as, given the requisite training, it has been found that local talent is equal to that imported from British India, while it is considerably cheaper and the people prefer officials who are their fellow-subjects. Other States are making similar discoveries and a few years hence it will be exceptional to find their inferior services staffed by individuals who are not drawn from their own populations. This, moreover, is a movement which is recognised and encouraged by the Government of India who, although always ready and willing to lend the services of its experts to subordinate rulers applying for them, prefers that wherever possible the States should be self-dependant and train their own subjects to fill positions of trust and responsibility.

The story of Feudatory India during the past century or so, contains many prominent examples of individuals who have risen to distinction by their capacities for governing, and whose careers vindicate the claim of the Native States to be regarded as safety valves and training centres for ambitious men incompatible with our older forms of Government. The earliest of them was Purnish, the great Dewan of Mysore, upon whom devolved the task of guiding the affairs of the restored principality after the downfall of Tippu Sultan, a well-performed duty which, in our era of decorations would have won him a K.C.S.I., but for which he merely received a hundred years ago the warm appreciation of Sir Arthur Wellesley and his brother, the militant Marquis, who terminated the Mohamedan usurpation in Southern India. There are others, both Moslems and Hindus, to whose achievements we have not space to refer, but the two indigenous statesmen and administrators whose names standing most prominently in the annals of last century, are Sir Salar Jung and Sir T. Madhava Rao, whose careers are well worth emulation by their present-day successors. Their life-stories are too familiar to need recapitulation, but it may be mentioned that Madhava Rao's talents found occupation in three great States with successful consequences in each and that he was recognised as an authority upon important Indian questions and consulted as such by our Government. The career of his Mussalman contemporary was limited to his birth place, Hyderabad, but he saved the State from annexation, was mainly instrumental in preventing the sepoy revolt from engulfing Southern India, and received great honours and distinctions in both East and West. His latter years were over-clouded by the Berar rendition question which he pressed from patriotic motives, but that episode does not dim the value of his career as an illustration of the possibilities of Native States as avenues to distinction. The situation has changed considerably since these two statesmen won places in the Indian Valhalla, but the six hundred and odd subordinate Governments, of which we are the protagonists and exemplars, still offer more splendid and profitable fields for careers than the office-holding in our administration which everybody seems to desire, and we commend their exploitation to members of the educated classes who can detach themselves from the ambition to figure as officials in the scheme which is now passing through its final stages before being applied to our section of the Empire.

INDIA AS A NAVAL POWER.

WE do not recognise the right of Sir Edward Chapman to lay down the law concerning India and the Navy. Sir Edward is an Artillery General, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, served in the Afghan war, the Burmese Expedition and from 1885 to 1889 was Quartermaster-General in India. But that does not entitle him to demand the recognition of India as a sea-power and her representation at the Imperial Defence Conference. True, the rise of Japan has changed the outlook of affairs in Eastern waters, but if the East India Squadron is not capable of defending our coast line the East India Squadron must be strengthened. We pointed that out before, when Sir George Warrender ridiculed the remarks of Colonel Russell. Our defences, instead of being strengthened, have been diminishing, though we pay nothing less in the way of Home Charges. We are a sea-power undoubtedly, for have we not a fleet of magnificent steamers belonging to the Royal Indian Marine and several fleets of vessels registered in this country? The Indian Marine ships annually decorate the harbour in the cold weather and fill the Government Dockyard in the rains, not much else it is true, but they are capable of being converted into auxiliary cruisers at short notice—that is, if the guns provided for them have not been surreptitiously passed out by the main gate. So if the East India Squadron, with its obsolete ships, most of which are still good enough to "scrap" cannot be depended upon, let us try and find the guns the Indian marine ships are fitted to carry and thus furnish employment for the great staff of gallant officers who so capably navigate their ships from moorings in the stream to the dock and then from the dock to the stream again. They would welcome a brief change, even if it were another course of gunnery, and we do not doubt many of them would gladly undertake the responsibility and arduous task of making a trip home to attend the Defence Conference. Of course, knowing the strength of the shore defences and capabilities of the Indian Marine we have grown to value the East India Squadron at what it is worth. But as we said before we think in case of emergency we may rely on the "Redbreast" or "Sphinx" to attract an enemy to Bombay and luring his ships within range of the Colaba batteries. We never expected it to do more. Yet we are more independent of Australia and South Africa than Sir Edward Chapman appears to think. But then it is twenty years since Sir Edward had firsthand acquaintance with India.

TELEGRAPH CHANGES.

WE are constrained to think that the Indian Telegraph Department is suffering from the effects of a chief who likes writing his signature below orders. No doubt it is a sign of his keenness for duty, but at times he falls into little mistakes which tend to show that his grasp of the Department is less comprehensive than he thinks. The cutting up of press messages into parts of seventy-five words is done, so we have had it explained to us, for our convenience. The general public is not in the habit of receiving telegrams running to several hundred words in length, but readers of feuilletons will quite understand the joy that must result at being greeted at the end of every seventy-five words with the equivalent of "to be continued in our next." Our Simla correspondent informs us that the exhilarating air of those Olympian heights has stirred up the Director's energy once more and again he pays attention to the press. The reason for the change is hard to understand. It certainly will not affect newspapers very much except in so far that in many cases a not inconsiderable amount of money will be lying idle and it would not seem to do very much good to the Telegraph Department. If that Department has been allowing bad debts to accumulate it may be desirable to make the change, but the Department has been so long finding it out that we cannot believe that to be the explanation. The idea of demanding a deposit equal to two months is, of course, a clever ruse on the part of the Department which always takes about six weeks to make up its accounts to submit for payment. Truly, the ways of the the Department are wonderful and if all its superfluous energy were devoted to improving the lot of its subordinates their life might be made quite worth living.

THE "WOODBURN" INCIDENT.

THE Tsar has sent two hundred roubles as compensation to the stoker of the Newcastle colliery "Woodburn" which may be taken as an acknowledgment on the part of the "Little Father" that his gunners were to blame. Probably the nation will pay for a new boiler and the Kaiser for the other three hands who were subsequently reported to have been slightly injured. The affair is still shrouded in mystery. Probably the "Woodburn" steamed nearer the Imperial picnic party than was polite, and the Russians with more zeal than tact, fired when they might have sent off a steam cutter. It may be they were anxious to show the Kaiser that Russian gunners could hit a defenceless collier as easily as a Doggerbank trawler. They may have wished to amuse their guest. Or it may be that the Russian gunners were unable to distinguish between blank rounds and shell. Anyhow it was a criminally stupid act for which due explanation will have to be given. The only fortunate feature of the incident is that it was a Russian, not a German ship which was the culprit, or much more ill-feeling would have been generated. The British public, in its present frame of mind, would have been less ready to believe in the theory that the offence was not maliciously committed.

THE Raja of Mahmudabad left Simla last week for Lucknow.

MR. ANSON Bayley officiates as Traffic Manager, Assam Bengal Railway, vice Mr. Stuart, acting as Manager.

STATEMENTS have appeared of late in several native newspapers regarding the treatment of the state prisoner Babu K. K. Mitra. It has been alleged that the prisoner is confined in a house which is neither well lighted nor well ventilated; that he is kept under lock and key except for half an hour or so in the morning and evening ; that he has lost flesh and suffered in health owing to his incarceration, and that he is not allowed pen and ink. All these statements are incorrect. The prisoner is living in a large airy well lighted and ventilated barrack with a large central corridor. He is allowed two hours' exercise outside his barrack in the morning and an hour in the evening and during the day time there is ample room for exercise in the large central corridor of the barrack. He is in good health being no thinner than when he was first admitted into jail, while his weight since he entered the jail has not varied appreciably. The prisoner is always allowed the use of books and of writing materials whenever he requires them. One newspaper stated that Babu K. K. Mitra had twice memorialised Government, but had received no reply. This also is incorrect as the orders of the Government of India on both his memorials were duly communicated to him. The Government of India have received no complaints from Babu K. K. Mitra himself on the subject of his treatment.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

Count Zeppelin's Fresh Achievement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 5.

IN the Anglo-German relations almost general international effort which is now being witnessed for the conquest of the air either by machines of the aeroplane type or by navigable balloons, Germany may still be said to hold the foremost place with Count Zeppelin's airships in which the navigating motor machinery is supported by a balloon with a rigid framework. The Count's latest achievement with his airship Zeppelin II, is a most remarkable one, despite the fact that the machine met with a mishap on the return journey. But the damage thus suffered was with marvellous energy and celerity sufficiently repaired to enable the airship to reach home safely, though in a damaged condition. The main feat in this record-breaking feat of Zeppelin II is that the machine, before the accident which befel it, made a flight of over 900 miles in a period of 38 hours at an average speed of 24 miles an hour in weather by no means the best for aerial navigation. The Count ascended from his headquarters at Friedrichshafen on the Lake of Constance at a quarter to ten on the evening of May 29. The course of the journey north was, roughly, Friedrichshafen, Ulm, Nuremberg. Bayreuth, Hof, Plauen, Zwickau, Gera, Leipsig, and Bitterfeld—a course of somewhere about 800 kilometres in about 22 hours. From Bitterfeld Count Zeppelin sailed westward over Halle. The airship was reported over Schweinfurt at 3-30 on the morning of May 31, and over Wurzburg about an hour and a half later. At Leipzig Count Zeppelin appears to have thought of attempting the journey to Berlin, but on reaching Bitterfeld he turned south and reverted to his original plan of remaining in the air as long as possible and of making the voyage a test rather of endurance than of long distance capacity. Owing, however, to a telegram presumably forged, being received at the headquarters of the airship battalion, stating that Count Zeppelin would make for Berlin on the return journey, every preparation was made there to give him an immense reception. The Emperor and the Prussian Court came up specially to witness his arrival and for four hours on Sunday occupied unprepared quarters in an officers' mess near the Templehofer field, where an enormous crowd from Berlin had assembled. It would appear that either at Bitterfeld or shortly after leaving that place the airship developed defects in her machinery which had been much tried by contrary winds. It became necessary to obtain a fresh supply of petrol and to make some repairs before proceeding further. A landing in meadows was therefore effected at Goeppingen which lies east of Stuttgart and north of Ulm. This was accomplished without accident and the engines had been stopped when a gust of wind drove the ship's bow on into the branches of a pear tree. Before the ship could be get clear a very long rent was made in the envelope and the aluminium framework itself was seriously damaged. The fore-car struck the ground and the after-car swung in the wind. With considerable difficulty the airship was eventually brought round with its head to the wind. Fortunately, however, a strong breeze sprung up later and with the help of the crowd of spectators present it was possible to turn the balloon in order to bring it into a position more sheltered from the wind. A strong detachment of engineers and sappers from Ulm was quickly on the spot and worked with such energy and skill that the airship was sufficiently repaired to be able to leave Goeppingen for Friedrickshafen at 3-30 on the afternoon of June 1. After replenishing the balloon with gas at Schammerberg, the Zeppelin II returned safely to Friedrichshafen early on the morning of June 2. Her aerial voyage prior to the mishap was a wonderful performance and the promptitude with which the necessary repairs were effected, enabling the airship to resume her flight was not less extraordinary. The Kaiser has telegraphed in the warmest terms to Count Zeppelin congratulating him upon his achievement and expressing the hope that he will arrange later to visit Berlin and compensate the Berliners for the heavy disappointment which they felt at his non-arrival on the evening of May 31. Count Zeppelin considers that it will be six weeks before the airship is ready for another cruise, and the visit of the Reichstag Deputies to Friedrichshafen, which was to have taken place at the end of this week, has been indefinitely postponed. Some measure of the superiority of the Zeppelin system over that of all competitors, aeroplanes or airships, up to the present is that Zeppelin II carried a crew of ten men. There are many competent aeronauts who believe that it is with the aeroplane system that the conquest of the air will ever be fully accomplished so as to permit aerial travelling and aerial warfare to be carried on as they now are by land and sea. Nevertheless, meanwhile, it is a fact that notwithstanding the substantial degree of success attained by aeroplanes the latter, as regards any practical uses on a large scale, remain far behind the floating airship whose position in the air is secured by the support afforded by the balloon, whatever may happen to its means of locomotion. Count Zeppelin could appear to have established the superiority of his system of providing the gas balloon with a regid framework, the material which he employs being aluminium.

The present mishap is nothing to be compared to disaster at Echterdingen last August, when Count Zeppelin's airship was totally destroyed. Even that left the intrepid inventor undismayed and there is no cause to wonder that the Count's signal ability in handling the new and difficult science of aeronautics, and the courage, tenacity and fortitude which he displays, have won the complete confidence of the Kaiser and the almost passionate admiration of the whole German people. Delirious enthusiasm marked the demeanour of the crowds that assembled everywhere on the airship's passage, and certainly it makes a majestic appearance producing almost a feeling of awe as it pursues its swift course through the upper air. That Count Zeppelin's success is already having important results in popularising aerial navigation is shewn by the fact that a contract has just been concluded between the Lucerne authorities and the Zeppelin Navigation Company. The latter, according to this agreement, are to build an airship shed capable of containing "four dirigibles" at an approximate cost of nearly 1,000,000 franks (£40,000), and that the former lease gratuitously, to the Company for a period of ten years 300,000 square metres of land near Tribschenmoos, a village on Lake Lucerne ; 80,000 square metres of this land touching the lake are to be banked up by the Lucerne authorities with a cost of nearly 500,000f. (£20,000). By the contract each party is engaged to spend 1,000,000f. (£40,000) in the venture. Next spring the aerial service will begin, two airships being employed for long trips into Germany, and the two others for short excursions around Lake Lucerne.

BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVAL RIVALRY.

The large party, that both in Germany and England has unremittingly striven to improve the relations between the two countries and to remove the distrust so often manifested on both sides, has lately given fresh proofs of its activity in organising successful visits of German Labour, leaders and the members of the Berlin Municipal Council to London, while a number of British Labour leaders have made equally pleasant and fraternal visits to Germany. In both countries the visitors have been received with lavish hospitality and the utmost cordiality. Herr Cassel, speaking at the meeting of the Berlin Municipal Council on June 3, warmly thanked the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London on behalf of the Berlin Municipal visitors to London. London, he said, had given them a splendid reception and the cordial exchange of friendly sentiments and feelings would surely contribute to ensure the best relations between the two great cities, and also between the two nations. It would remain to the enduring credit of the City of London and its civic authorities that they had given a most valuable and effectual impulse to the friendship and sincere and peaceful relations between the two countries which the citizens of Berlin would hold to be highly welcome, desirable, and worthy of imitation. One can only re-echo the wish expressed by Herr Cassel and trust that these signs of friendly feeling may indicate a real political "rapprochement" between the two countries and not merely a fraternal spirit between individual Englishmen and Germans. Unfortunately, however, the political situation between England and Germany remains unchanged. It is still marked by distrust and a survey of the European political situation at the present moment shows no question in which Germany and England would be likely to find themselves in hearty accord while there are several in which their interests could certainly clash. We are constantly assured that the relations between the Sovereigns themselves and their respective Courts are excellent, and it has lately been announced that the Emperor and Empress will make a long stay this autumn in some part of England. Their Majesties, as on some previous occasion, will preserve incognito. King Edward may also meet the Kaiser in the course of the summer. That is excellent, but it does not affect Germany's resolve to go on building "Dreadnoughts" as fast as possible and to refuse to listen to any of Great Britain's humanitarian or sentimental proposals for the limitation of armaments. Within the last fortnight the German Navy League has held at Trier a Congress of the League's branches at which the demand for German naval expansion was renewed in stronger terms than ever. The League is, in fact, bent upon procuring the construction of several more large cruisers and the early addition of a seventeenth battleship to the High Sea fleet. More men are also demanded. Admiral von Koester, the President, said that the Navy League took the ground that no foreign Power was concerned with the construction of the German Navy. They regarded a limitation of German naval armaments as ridiculous and even as highly dangerous. The President referred to the proposed English Naval manœuvres in the North Sea as constituting a new phenomenon, which shewed that the area of the these manœuvres had been advanced in the direction of Germany. Resolutions of a thorough-going character in the above sense were adopted by the Congress. Mr. Asquith's recent speech in the House of Commons virtually abandoning the Two-Power Standard has, of course, afforded much satisfaction to the naval expansion party in Germany and has caused some astonishment in Paris. Much interest is also felt here in the controversy upon national defence, still raging in the British Press and particularly in the monthly reviews and magazines. There are very many Frenchmen living who preserve a vivid memory of the "Annee Terrible," 1870-71, when France was crushed under Prussia's heel and to them the warnings uttered by Colonel Lonsdale Hale in his article "Forewarned but not forearmed" in this month's "Nineteenth Century" appear to be full of point. The attitude of the present British Government reminds them of the indifference with which the French Government of 1870 regarded all the reports sent to the French Foreign Office by Baron Stoffel, the French Military Attache at Berlin, and paid the penalty accordingly. It appears singular that in view of all the friendly visits being exchanged between Germany and England, the German Navy League should be as bellicose as ever, and that the London reviews and magazines this month should devote so much of their space to the question of national defence with special reference to the eventuality of German aggression and should be practically unanimous in deploring the contrast between British supineness and German energy. French opinion has never viewed with satisfaction the policy of the present British Government in naval and still less in military matters, and is disposed to agree with the "Fortnightly Review" that from the point of view of foreign policy Great Britain has no army, and that this paralyses "the entente cordiale" and makes her diplomatically ineffective. In this respect George Meredith's opinion that for Englishman to talk of being Imperial without compulsory military services is perilous folly.

THE MEETING OF EMPERORS.

A meeting, which in the present political situation, cannot but have important political result, will take place between the Tsar and the Emperor William in Finnish waters about June 17. The Emperor will be accompanied by Prince Bulow and the Tsar by M. Stolypin and M. Isvolsky. According to some reports the projected meeting is due to the Tsar's invitation, but in other quarters the Kaiser is represented as having taken the initiative in the matter. The latter is, perhaps more probable, for it is conceivable enough since Germany, who towards the close of the late Near Eastern crisis, whether designed by or compelled by circumstances, inflicted upon Russia a serious diplomatic defeat, may now desire to re-establish the old Russo-German entente so far as it may be compatible with the Russo-French Alliance and the Anglo-Russian entente.

Roumania is on the point of joining, (even if this may not-already have become "a fait accompli" the Austro-German-Italian Offensive and Defensive Alliance. A military convention already existed between her and Germany. The German Crown Prince was lately at Bucharest arranging the preliminaries of the new alliance, and the matter was subsequently taken up by the Archduke Ferdinand who went specially to Bucharest for that purpose. The inclusion of Roumania within the sphere of Austro-German diplomatic influence cannot but accentuate the preponderance of Austria and Germany in Balkan affairs.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE KING AND TERRITORIALS

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

Brilliant Scene at Windsor.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 19.

King Edward at Windsor, to-day, presented colours to 108 units of the Territorial Force, each unit being seventy-five per cent. of the establishment strength. The scene was a most brilliant one, and the ceremony was attended by members of the Royal Family, Members of Parliament and the delegates to the Press Conference.

CHOLERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Epidemic Increasing.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Cholera is increasing in St. Petersburg. There were fifty-three cases and ten deaths yesterday.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Imprisoned Delegates.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that Mr. Smuts, in reply to Mr. Ghandi, said he was unaware at the time that the Indians who had been arrested were members of the delegation to England. He could not interfere with the law and consequently refused the application praying for their release and that they might serve their sentences when they return.

INDIA AS A NAVAL POWER.

Changes in the East.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Sir Edward Chapman, in a letter to the "Times," urges the recognition of India as a sea-power and her representation at the Imperial Defence Conference.

India, he says, is peculiarly dependent upon Australia and South Africa, and would be able to help them more easily than Great Britain.

The rise of Japan has altered the situation in Eastern waters and India must cease to be dependent upon the East Indian Squadron for the protection of her long coast-line.

PRESS CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

More Babu Oratory.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Delegates to the Press Conference were entertained at a banquet in the Manchester Town Hall last night.

Mr. Bannerjee in his speech expressed abhorrence of anarchy which he believed would disappear by the soothing effect of conciliatory progressive measures. He urged the establishment of self-government in India.

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK.

Collision in a Fog.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

H. M. Cruiser "Sapphe" was sunk by a collision off Dungeness in a fog last night. The Lydd lifeboat and two steamers landed two hundred of the crew. It is not believed that any lives have been lost.

THE CALCUTTA PORT LOAN.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Port of Calcutta £700,000 four per cent. loan has been closed. It was covered.

THE ARMY AEROPLANE.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Army aeroplane flew two miles at Aldershot yesterday.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Middlesex beat Essex at Lords, by an innings and 84 runs.

Lancashire beat Kent at Tonbridge by 312 runs.

Yorkshire beat Leicester at Dewsbury by an innings and 21 runs.

Northampton beat Notts at Nottingham by 159 runs.

The match between Sussex and Surrey and Gloucester and Hampshire were drawn.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Ceylon planter, Mr. Walter Lamont dropped dead while golfing at Helensburgh.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Mr. Lamont, whose sudden death is reported, was principal of the firm of Messrs. Walker and Sons, Engineers, of Colombo.

SUICIDE OF AN AUTHOR.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Mr. St. John Hankin, the author, has committed suicide by drowning at Llandrindod.

[Mr. St. John Hankin was born at Southampton in 1869 and was educated at Malvern and Merton College, Oxford. He began his journalistic work as contributor to the "Saturday Review," 1896, was for a year in Calcutta on the staff of the "Indian Daily News," and afterwards worked for the "Times" and other papers and contributed to "Punch." Among his numerous publications are "Mr. Punch's Dramatic Signals," 1901; "The return of the Prodigal," 1905.]

THE STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

Mr. McKenna on British Supremacy.

FOREIGN ENCROACHMENT ACKNOWLEDGED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Mr. McKonna, speaking at Middleton in Lancashire last night, said he did not regard the British assertion of naval predominance as an arrogant claim. Our superiority was necessary to prevent invasion.

The Government's attempts to initiate a reduction of armaments, he said, had been followed by an increase abroad, with the result that a foreign Power had ten "Dreadnoughts" laid down as compared with our eight.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Conference of Ministers.

TSAR SAILS HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

After the meetings of the Emperors, Herr von Schoen had a long conversation with M. Stolypin and M. Isvolsky. The German Foreign Office states that the meeting passed most cordially.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Kaiser has sailed for home.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE "WOODBURN."

Extraordinary Explanation.

TSAR HELPS THE WOUNDED STOKER.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Three other men of the crew of the "Woodburn" received contusions. The stoker had his wounds dressed on board a Russian cruiser and was sent to hospital on a torpedo-boat. His condition is not dangerous.

An official statement issued in St. Petersburg declares that the "Woodburn" infringed regulations and disregarded the signal to heave to.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Tsar has sent two hundred roubles to the "Woodburn's" wounded stoker.

DUMA MEMBERS VISIT GREAT BRITAIN.

Comprehensive Programme.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

M. Homiakoff, the President, and a large party of the members of the Russian Duma, have started on a three weeks' tour of Great Britain. The programme of entertainment covers every aspect of English life.

King Edward will receive the visitors at Buckingham Palace on the 26th instant and the Lord Mayor will entertain them at a luncheon at the Mansion House on the 2nd of July.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Saturday Working Abandoned.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

A meeting of the members of the Manchester Cotton Spinners' Federation, using American cotton, has unanimously adopted the proposal to cease work on Saturdays and Mondays from the 10th of July to the 27th of September.

THE "SAPPHO" COLLISION.

Steamer towed to Dover and Beached.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The "Sappho" has been towed to Dover. She was kept afloat with the utmost difficulty by collision mats and a most powerful pump and was beached when she reached land. She is very badly damaged amidships. All on board were saved. The name of the vessel with which "Sappho" collided was also the "Sappho."

THRILLING TRUNK MURDER.

Body Found in Chinese House.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

A thrill has been caused in New York by the discovery, in a trunk in a Chinese lodging house, of the body of the grand-daughter of the Civil War hero, General Franz Sigel. She had been murdered by a Chinaman who had fled. Two thousand love letters from American girls were found in his rooms. The Victim was a Sunday school teacher in Chinatown.

ACCIDENT TO WELL-KNOWN JOCKEY.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

When riding Arranmore in the Ascot High Weight Handicap to-day, Frank Wootton was thrown and kicked on the head. He was taken to hospital.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Wootton, the jockey, is making good progress.

Mr. B. A. GUPTE, F. Z. S., has received an honorarium of Rs. 200 for writing a book on the "Craniological data from the Indian Museum, Calcutta."

THE CALCUTTA-MADRAS MAIL.

Serious Accident near Ennur.

SEVERAL PASSENGERS KILLED AND INJURED.

EUROPEAN PASSENGERS' NARROW ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 19.

The in-coming Mail from Calcutta was wrecked this morning, between Mingar and Ennur, 13 miles from Madras. The Agent and other officials have gone thither to afford medical assistance.

Regarding the disaster to the Calcutta Mail, a report, which has not yet received confirmation, states that the accident was caused by the engine breaking away from the train. This caused the application of the automatic brakes on carriages, which brought them to a sudden stop, causing the whole train to capsize down a culvert.

A relief train left Madras at 12-30 p. m. and reached the scene of the accident about 1 o'clock. It was found that the Mail train locomotive and guards van were intact, also several carriages. Three third class carriages had left the line and capsized, the rear portion of the second-class carriage, and an intermediate carriage, and the Mail van was completely wrecked. Every postal employe in the Mail van, except one, it is feared, has been killed, but their bodies have not yet been recovered from the debris. With great difficulty 14 injured passengers were rescued, all natives, with the exception of an East Indian lady, who was travelling in the intermediate compartment, with her child and was unhurt. The injured people were placed in a covered van and brought into Madras by the Mail train locomotive this afternoon. One died on the way. They were taken to the General Hospital in charge of Major Simons, I. M. S., who was on the platform.

The following telegram has been received from the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway:—

I regret to report that the Calcutta-Madras up Mail was derailed at 13 miles from Madras, about 11 o'clock this morning. 15 native passengers are believed to be killed and 20 injured. The engine kept the road and the first two vehicles were undamaged. From the third to the sixth vehicles were wrecked and all the casualties occurred in these carriages. Medical assistance was sent out on receipt of advice of the accident, and the injured were brought into Madras and the remaining passengers transhipped. I have just returned from the scene, but cannot yet assign any cause. The train was driven by an old Madras Railway driver.

MADRAS, JUNE 20.

With reference to the derailment of the Calcutta mail yesterday the first question which occurred to everyone's mind was: Is the accident in any way connected with the strike! So far as present investigations have gone the answer is an emphatic negative. The driver of the mail train is an experienced man with ten years' service on the Madras Railway. He stated to the Agent that he felt nothing as the engine passed over that part of the line where the coaches behind became derailed. The theory of foul play does not seem to hold water. Any attempt at train-wrecking could hardly take effect upon the middle of a train without upsetting the engine and the succeeding coaches. The section of the line was straight. The level has been relaid within the last two years. The Agent remarked that it was such a piece of line as might be chosen for speed trials. Neither the Agent nor Captain Magniac, Deputy Agent, offer any solution as to the cause of the accident which so far remains a mystery.

Among the first class passengers were four European ladies, two of them being Mrs. Moscardi, the wife of the Sub-Collector of Kumbakonam, and her sister, Miss Giles; also Mr. Cotton, I. C. S., Acting Director of Industries, who was returning from the South Indian Industrial Conference, Berhampore. The other passengers were Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Emery, of the Electric Supply Corporation, Calcutta, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Murphy and child, of the Survey Department. These were not injured, but only slightly shaken. They were able to crawl out of the windows of their carriages.

First class passengers say that the first thing they noticed was an evident swaying of the carriage from side to side. They realised something was wrong, probably that the train was off the lines as has happened in other railways. Rocking continued for an appreciable time. The passengers were naturally unable to say how far the train travelled between the time it commenced and the time when their carriage was brought to a standstill with its wheels embedded in the bank on the eastern side of the line. Certainly the couplings did break, but at what point and time they broke remains to be seen. That the coupling between the engines and the first coach broke. If it broke after the centre coaches had become derailed was a great blessing, for it prevented any danger of life from overturned engine, and also left the engine unhurt to go to Ennore station and summon assistance.

THE SURVIVORS' ACCOUNTS.

Eleven persons were killed outright, apparently instantaneously; 20 were injured, some fatally and others seriously. Nearly all the casualties occurred among the passengers in the four coaches which fell down the bank to the right side. These were so utterly smashed that their ruins were unrecognizable as coaches. The mail van was one of them. Postal servants are all killed or injured. The most distinguished of the victims was Mr. S. Rangayya Chetti, Telugu Translator to Government and an ex-Professor in the Christian College. His skull was broken and death must have been instantaneous. The shorthand clerk of Mr. Cotton, Acting Director of Industries, was also killed. His name was Subbaraya Iyer. The Guard and Railway servants on the train did splendid work getting the injured out of the wreckage and they were assisted by Mr. Cotton and the uninjured passengers; some of whom had escaped miraculously. Inspector Sanyasi Nayudu, of the Railway Police, was in hat second class which went down the bank was hurled violently out clear of the wreckage, rolled over and get up uninjured.

On the receipt of the news at Royapuram, the Agent Mr. Anderson and Captain Magniac immediately set out on a trolley and reached the scene of accident in about an hour after it had occurred. At the Central Station Mr. Greenall, General Traffic Manager, was busy about despatching a relief train. An hospital assistant with dressers and plenty of surgical necessaries was summoned from the General Hospital, at 12-40 p.m. and the train started.

The injured included Mr. Brass, Chief Guard from Rajahmundry, on his way to Arkonam to pass an examination in block-signelling prior to his appointment as stationmaster. Travelling cranes arrived on the scene of disaster on Saturday evening at 4 p. m. This morning a special train left the Central Station for the scene conveying the Agent, the Deputy Agent, Chief Engineer and a breakdown gang. Four bodies have been recovered from the debris to-day, those of Mrs. Brass, two Mahomedans and a Hindu child. The Railway authorities hope running the mails through in a day or two. Meantime passengers will be transhipped.

A joint enquiry will be held into the causes of the accident on the 22nd instant at Ennore when, besides the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway officials, the Government Inspector of Railways will be present.

There was a dearth of passengers by trains last night, the Calcutta express passenger transhipping its passengers to No. 1 Down Mail at the obstruction.

ANOTHER DERAILMENT AT AVADI.

A derailment took place yesterday morning at Avadi on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line, the goods train running into the dead buffer. Except for a few hours' delay nothing serious resulted.

To-day the Calcutta Mail arrived at 2 p. m. Two first class passengers objected Driver Brown, who was the driver of the fatal train yesterday, bringing in the train from the scene of the accident to Madras. The services of the District Loco. Superintendent, Bill Scott were requisitioned.

BARISAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Arabindo Ghose Honoured.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

The first meeting of the Barisal District Conference was held at Jhalakati yesterday. Arabinde Ghose, from Calcutta, was honoured as a delegate, being garlanded on arrival by Rajendra Pal, Choudhury and welcomed in a touching speech by Bonamali Roy and presented with an address.

Arabindo Ghose, in opening the exhibition of the Jhalakati National School, delivered a speech emphasising the necessity of national educational spirit and to mould the national character. He deplored Aswini Kumar, Dutt's absence, eulogising his eminent virtues, and was visibly moved while speaking.

The Conference which was held late, opened with the singing "Bande Mataram." Messages of sympathy were read from Matilal Ghose, Ambica Charan Mozumdar and others. Harnath Ghose, the President, then delivered a long address, dwelling on the deportations, the partition and boycott. Boycott, he said, meant no hatred of the English people, but was meant to attract notice to British merchants, who exercise great influence in Parliament. "Swaraj" meant nothing but real self-government. The Reform scheme was acceptable at first but no longer, because of a separate electorate for Mahomedans. He urged the necessity for national schools, the want of proper drainage, etc.

Arabindo Ghose, followed speaking for an hour, but a Bengalee firm which made a summary, does not report it

An enlarged portrait of Aswini Kumar Dutt was placed on the dais and garlanded. The audience sprang to their feet when Aswini's name was mentioned.

LORD MINTO'S RETIREMENT.

An Absurd Rumour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 19.

The "Pioneer" says the rumour in the Parliamentrry lobbies, regarding Lord Minto, is a palpably absurd one. The Viceroy is in excellent health at the present time and his interest in the reforms scheme is such that he is not likely for a moment to express any desire to retire until the end of his full term of office in November 1910. It would indeed be regrettable if any untoward event should shorten his Viceroyalty.

LAJPAT RAI SUES THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Half a Lakh Damages for Defamation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

As now proposed, the suit for Rs. 50,000 damages, brought by Lajpat Rai against the "Englishman" for defamation, comes before Justice Fletcher at the Calcutta High Court on the 28th instant. Messrs. Bombkesh Chakravarty and S. M. Bose, instructed by Mr. Bhupendranath Bose, are appearing for the prosecution, and Messrs. Norton and Bagram for the defence.

THE GWALIOR SEDITION CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 19.

The trial of the batches of alleged seditionists, arrested at Gwalior last month, has been proceeding lately and the judgment will shortly be made public.

THE NARIA DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 19.

The application for bail for Preonath Mukherjee, the accused in connection with the Naira dacoity, made before the Magistrate at Dacca, has failed and the Faridpore Court is to be moved to-morrow. The charges made are for making preparations for the committing of a dacoity and also for abetment.

THE ALLEGED DACOITY AT DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JUNE 18.

Mr. Doss, Counsel, appeared to-day for the two Pleaders and the European Inspector accused in the so-called dacoity case, and moved the Sessions Judge for a further inquiry. The Judge has called for the records.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 19.

A report has reached Peshawar from Kabul that Dr. Abdul Ghani has been acquitted of being concerned in the plot against the Amir.

THE Golabganj-Gauhati extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway is likely to be opened on the 1st of August next.

PUNJAB JUDICIAL SERVICE.

Four Additional Divisional Judges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

It is understood that the appointments have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State of four Additional Divisional Judges for the Punjab, also some re-grading in the pay, whereby the maximum will be Rs. 2,750 monthly instead of Rs. 2,500.

The Cadre of the Punjab Provincial Judicial Branch is also to be strengthened, by the transfer to it of a number of appointments held by Extra Assistant Commissioners, who will thus cease to have executive functions and become entirely Judicial.

Some regrading of Munsiffs in the Punjab is also sanctioned, the pay of these Officers in future to range from Rs. 185 to Rs. 250, monthly.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 20.

The formal sanction of the Secretary of State has been received to the proposals, recently submitted by the Government of India, formulating a well matured scheme for the reorganisation of the Judicial service in the Punjab. The proposals are calculated to effect a much needed improvement in the subordinate judiciary of the Province. The scheme involves the erection of four additional permanent Divisional Judgeships thus once for all dispensing with the necessity of creating 3 or 4 such temporary appointments annually. Work in the Divisional Courts has so much increased, that it has been found impracticable to cope with it and an inevitable result has been that it has fallen into arrears. This addition to the number of such Judgeships should help materially in clearing off arrears and in keeping work well in hand. Two of these additional appointments have been ordered to be listed as open to members of the Provincial service. District Judgeships have been re-graded as follows:—Three on Rs. 2,750, 3 on Rs. 2,500, 5 on Rs. 2,250 and 6 on Rs. 1,800. This is a great improvement on the present scale, which is 3 on Rs. 2,500, 4 on Rs. 2,250 and 5 on Rs. 1,800. And two so-called inferior appointments, (one in the 1st grade and 1 in the 2nd grade of Assistant Commissioners), are automatically added to the Indian Civil Service Cadre. A further feature of the scheme is the separation of the Judicial and Executive branches of the Provincial service. The Judicial branch will in future consist of 48 appointments, 27 of which will be supplied by transfer of a similar number from the executive branch.

It will be graded as follows:—Three on Rs. 800; 4 on Rs. 700; 5 on Rs. 600; and 12 each on Rs. 500, Rs. 400 and Rs. 300. The last two grades are of Subordinate Judges.

The Secretary of State has also santioned an increase to an reorganisation of the establishment of a munsiff in the Punjab who will be graded as follows:—Fourteen on Rs. 250, 21 on Rs. 200, and 51 on Rs. 175. This involves the abolition of the present grade on Rs. 150. The improvement in pay and promotion all round should give great satisfaction in the Province.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Indians in South Africa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 19.

At Berhampore, yesterday afternoon, the Provincial Conference passed a resolution, which referred to the disabilities of Indians in South Africa, and brought to the notice of Government that the future of the Indian population in that portion of the Empire will be greatly imperilled unless explicit provision is made in the new constitution to safeguard their rights to citizenship, and prayed that sanction to the Act of Union might be withheld if such provision were not made.

On the subject of deportation it was resolved that Government be respectfully requested that persons deported from the Agency tracts either be given an opportunity of meeting the case against them or be set at liberty. Other resolutions passed related to elections to Taluq Boards, the distribution of water to the agricultural population and inquiry into the causes of high prices of food grains.

DATTO.

The first resolution, discussed in the Madras Provincial Conference to-day, related to the high prices of foodstuffs as follows:—This Conference, is of opinion, having regard to the high prices of foodstuffs, of past several years' hardships to which the middle and lower classes are put thereby and the varying conflicting theories propounded regarding them, that expert enquiry should be instituted by Government into the causes of such prices, with a view to ascertain how and to what extent the said causes could be removed. It was proposed by Mr. R. N. Ramanujasawmy, (Berhampore), who pointed out that a certain section of the people seemed to view this question with optimism, that instead of the prices being ground for complaint, they should be viewed with congratulation. Their argument was that the high prices would produce large profits to the agricultural community who formed the bulk of the population. This view was shared by Mr. Castle Stuart Stuart. The speaker, however, held a contrary view, for 90 per cent of the holdings of the agricultural community were holdings paying Rs. 30 and under. These persons could not produce sufficient grain to cover their domestic expenses and to have enough to spare to sell and benefit by the increased prices. The resolution was seconded by Mr. T. Pattabhiramaya (Berhampore) and carried.

The second resolution was one vitally affecting the Ganjam District with reference to the re-settlement. In the opinion of this Conference the existing land assessment in the Ganjam District is already heavy, considering the condition of the circumstances of the district. This Conference respectively prays that the re-classification of soils be not made; that the land assessment may not be enhanced at the revised settlement, even where enhancements are considered absolutely necessary, the wholesome principle laid down by the Government in the Madras Estates Land Act, that under no circumstances should the increase of more than two annas in the rupee be made, be followed.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Raghava Rao, (Berhampore), who pointed out, that although this was a distinct question, it involved principles which affected also other districts. He criticised the attempt now being made in regard to the Rushikuliya project as productive work, whereas it still served only as a protective work.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. P. Venkateswarlu and was carried unanimously.

A DESPATCH dealing with the rules of business for the enlarged Legislative Councils and the question of representation of communities, will probably be sent to the Secretary of State next week.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR'S OPENING REMARKS.

LIBERAL AND SYMPATHETIC POLICY.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 19.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held in the Council Hall, Poona, His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, presiding. There were present:—

The Hon'bles, Sir John W. P. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Rao Bahadur Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Mr. Dajiabaji Khare, Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, the Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. R. A. Lamb, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Khan Bahadur Navroji Pestanji Vakil, Mr. M. de P. Webb, the Sar Desai of Vantmuri, Syed Zain El Edrus, Mr F. J. Strangman, Mr. W. H. Sharp, Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, Mr. Hugh Murray, and Mr. Gulam Muhammad Khan.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor, in opening the proceedings of the Council, spoke as follows:—"It is just a year since I first presided over the meetings of this Council. And again I cordially welcome the hon'ble members to what will be the last session before the introduction of the extensive changes, which, we all hope, will deserve the title of reform in the truest and best sense of the word. Much has happened during the year that has passed and on the whole the Presidency has cause for thankfulness. The annual period of anxiety has again come round and we watch the course of the monsoon with mixed hopes and fears. Last year the rains ended prematurely, but except in a part of the Panch Mahals we happily escaped famine and by means of takavi advances and of suspension and remission of land revenue the people were saved from suffering. Of this monsoon we can only say that it has begun well, that sowing is being carried out under favourable conditions and that the promise held out by meteorological forecasts is distinctly hopeful. India, and our Deccan country especially, is at the mercy of the rainfall and this is really the bedrock fact in the political and economic situation. No legislation, however wise and beneficent, can make good the losses of a bad season, all that we can do is to press forward the great protective works in hand or projected, and to make the fullest preparation to deal with famine if it should come.

READY FOR FAMINE.

"I need not say that the Government is doing all that is possible in both directions. We are more ready to deal with famine than ever in the past, and we do not cease to urge the necessity for rapid progress on the great protective works. There are only three points in connection with the present budget, as to which I wish to say a few words. Last year I announced that Government proposed that the Budget should be discussed by the non-official members, at a time when alteration would be possible. We have fulfilled our pledge, but for reasons beyond our control it has not been possible to give effect to all the proposals made at the Committee which met in Bombay. In future years we hope that more satisfactory results may be obtained. Another matter in which we are all deeply interested is that of sanitation. Government is sometimes attacked for not doing enough to promote this important object. We are, however, faced with many difficulties in this ancient country. In Europe the great improvements in sanitation are due not to the army of inspectors, but to the general acquiescence of the people in the security of stringent regulations. To proceed on European lines in India would result in harassing the people without securing an adequate compensating advantage.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES.

"Meanwhile Government considers that the greatest boon which we can confer, and one which the people more warmly appreciate, is the provision of good water. The Budget shows what is being done in this direction and much more will follow as means permit. It is certain that we cannot in this way combat plague, but cholera and malaria can thus be effectively checked. In Bombay city with good Municipal water-supply no doubt that malaria could be eradicated and the present investigation will give us the necessary information, but here again there are difficulties in connection with tanks which give breeding places to the mosquito.

THE POONA SCHEME.

"The Poona scheme is, I trust, at last about to be begun after many years of discussion. Government recognizes how heavily the great visitation of plague fell upon Poona and we have dealt very liberally with the Corporation. Meanwhile I have no doubt that spread of knowledge among the people, will enable us in time to improve the general sanitation of our towns and villages. At Nasik during the recent outbreak of cholera, it was very gratifying to find that the people, when the views were explained to them, did co-operate with the medical officer in carrying out the necessary measures. The result was a rapid fall in the death-rate from this disease.

THE ABOLITION OF TOLLS.

"Lastly, the Budget shows what has been done and is to be done in removing tolls. The Government feels strongly that tolls in some cases inflict hardships on the poor classes and that their gradual abolition should be carried out. On this point I am sure that we can count upon the cordial and unanimous agreement of honourable members.

THE INTERPELLATIONS.

"Answers to numerous questions have been laid on the table and I think it will be found that full information has been given where it is most available, and unless it has been previously communicated I will now call upon the Hon'ble. Sir John Muir Mackenzie to make his statement."

THE BUDGET.

The Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie said that the few remarks, he intended to make in presenting the Financial Statement, were anticipated by His Excellency and therefore it was left for him only to ask permission to take the Financial Statement as read.

THE HON'BLE MR. SETALVAD.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad said—Your Excellency, speaking this time last year and being then as my friend Mr. Selby described it—in a somewhat reminiscent record I adverted to the vast change that had come over the attitude of this official mind towards the expanded Council and specially its non-official members and the ever-increasing usefulness of this Council since the time I first joined it in the year 1893. I venture to claim that the anticipation of those who were responsible for the expansion of the Councils in 1893 have been more than justified and this has been very generously and liberally recognised in the granting of the large measure of reforms that has recently become law. And past experience leads one confidently to hope that this Council further expanded and with wider powers will enter upon an era of still greater usefulness.

Your Excellency, this time we the non-official members had the benefit of an informal consideration of the budget in April last at a meeting called for the purpose and I beg to acknowledge the great courtesy and friendly spirit in which my Hon'ble friend Sir John Muir Mackenzie who presided at that meeting received the suggestions of Hon'ble Members.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Coming to the department of education, Your Excellency, one is very much gratified to find that Government are keen about extending primary education on a large scale. It appears that Government even prepared to allow funds sufficient to open at over 1,500 new primary schools but the department was not prepared owing to the want of qualified teachers and other difficulties to work up to that figure. I hope the department will lay down a definite scheme and be ready to work up to the full number of 1,500 schools in a period of three years. Then one is delighted to see that the question of raising the status emoluments of primary school teachers has been engaging the attention of Government. Orders have been already issued to fix the minimum salary at Rs. 9. This was when Rs. 2,425 used to be the salaries paid to these poor teachers. I ventured to press this matter earnestly on the attention of Government and the minimum was fixed in 1896 at Rs. 7. But while it is satisfactory that the minimum has now been fixed at Rs. 9, I beg to draw attention to the fact that the salaries which trained teachers have been promised according to their certificates and the Vernacular Master's Code are in a large number of cases not paid to them. According to the Master's Code of 1887 and also in the revised one of 1899 the following scale has been fixed and the same is mentioned in their certificates: Masters with first year training college certificate start with Rs. 9 rise to Rs. 12 in their service from 1 to 10 years, Rs. 15 in 10 to 20 years and Rs. 20 on completing 20 years' service. Then with second year certificate start with Rs. 12 to 15 according to the class they obtain at the examination, Rs. 20 for 1 to 10 years' service, Rs. 30 for 10 to 20 years' service and Rs. 40 for over 20 years' service. Then with third year certificate start with Rs. 20 to 25 according to the class they obtain at the examination Rs. 40 for services of 1 to 10 years Rs. 50 for service of 10 to 20 years, Rs. 60 for service of over 20 years. Now I understand that a large number of the masters in the Surat district for example are not paid according to the above scale which they had been given to expect by their certificates and the Masters' Code.

SCIENCE TEACHING.

Coming to higher education we in the University are in the midst of the consideration of momentous question of far-reaching importance. The question of the future of Science teaching in the Presidency, the establishment of a Central Science Institution and other cognate matters are still awaiting solution. And two important letters of Government dealing with Arts and Science Councils or and the Medical courses are engaging the anxious attention of the University. I may be permitted to assure Your Excellency that the University is fully alive to the importance of placing the course of study on a proper footing and if we in the Syndicate and the Senate may not be able to see eye to eye with Your Excellency's Government in certain matters I venture respectfully to say on their behalf that whatever decision they will own to will be dictated only by one single desire to do what they conscientiously is the best to be done for higher education in this Presidency. But while it is hoped that much good will result by the co-operation of Government and the University authorities in putting the course of study on a satisfactory footing, as I have always said the great thing to do is to put our College in proper and efficient working order. The question of the equipment of the Elphinstone College as regard Science teaching is still under consideration. The important question of its location is still waiting decision. The hostel in its most unsuitable and unhealthy surroundings for which as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Selby said last year nothing could be said in defense of, is still there. I find that it is prepared to spend some money on some alterations in that quarter so as to make them a little more tolerable. But I am afraid the real thing to do is to boldly grapple the question and decide upon erecting a new hostel in a better and more suitable place.

GUJARAT AND SIND COLLEGES.

And this brings me again to the consideration of the position of the Gujerat College and the Sind College. I trust the Council would not be impatient with me for year after year practically, urging the same thing about these colleges. But I assure Your Excellency that I feel so strongly about the matter that I shall never get tired of hammering at all and shall never be happy till I succeed in inducing you to take my view of its matter. It is admitted on all hands that the Gujarat College is far from what a good first class college ought to be and it will never reach that level under the present arrangements. The management is in the hands of a Board consisting almost wholly of people with no academic training or experience and the funds available are so limited that it is almost impossible to attract really good professors with no further prospects of promotion or advancement. As one Principal in one of his reports mentioned some years back that is indeed sad to note that during the 25 years of the existence of the College not a single student had taken a first class at the B.A. examination for maintaining a first class college, the Deccan College in this city although we have here another efficient private college the Fergusson. Surely the important province of Gujarat deserves equal treatment and is entitled to have maintained a first class Government College for that province. The Hon'ble friend Mr. Jenkins admitted last year that if my proposal were accepted their would be a great increase in efficiency. I trust Government make up their mind to secure that efficiency as early as possible. What I have said about Gujarat affects equally to Sind and I do hope that Government will also take over the Sind College and maintain it as a full Government College.

COLLEGE INSPECTIONS.

There is one matter in itself, a small one, but involving a principle to which I will beg to refer in connection with the University. Under the new Universities Act it is obligatory on the University to undertake periodical inspection of the affiliated colleges. Last inspection was made in 1906 by a Committee appointed by the Syndicate and it will be undertaken again this year by a similar Committee. Now among the affiliated colleges are certain colleges in Native States, e. g. Baroda, Kolaba, Pen and the like Government have recently addressed a letter to the Syndicate saying that before inspecting a college in a Native State the Counsel of such State for such inspection should be obtained. I venture to submit that this proceeds upon a misapprehension of the Court's legal position. There is the University Act which put the legal obligation on the University to periodically inspect the affiliated colleges. The Native State Colleges have sought and obtained affiliation under the Act and the regulations them under and they are bound if they are to be affiliated to abide by the provisions of the Act and their affiliation carries with it the liability of inspection under the Act. The inspection of their colleges therefore cannot be made to defend upon the amount of the States maintaining them, they are by the very fact of their having sought and obtained affiliation under the Act bound to submit to the inspection under the Act. Of course, the University will give timely intimation of the intended inspection and fix date for such inspection that may be convenient but they cannot recognise that they have to seek the sanction of the States concerned before inspecting their colleges.

THE HON. MR. GOKALDAS PAREKH.

Your Excellency,—I like to offer a few observations on the Financial Statement for 1909-1910 that has been expounded before this Council. I

connection with the question of land revenue, one of the features in the budgets of the recent years is that each year commences with a large balance of land revenue, which had become due during previous years, but remained uncollected and which is open to the Collectors to collect during the year of the budget. Such uncollected revenue was about one crore and thirty-nine lakhs at the commencement of 1907-8, was estimated at Rs. 1,48,000 at the commencement of 1908-9 and at one crore and forty-three lakhs of rupees at the commencement of 1909-10. In the budget of the current year it is expected to fall to rupees one crore and seven lakhs at its end. This uncollected revenue is classed under two heads, namely (1) suspended revenue, that is revenue in respect of which the Collector has passed orders that its collection should be put off; and (2) arrears, i.e., the amounts of Government demands without any such orders from the Collector, and it may be remarked that the amount of arrears are larger and some times much larger than those of the suspended revenue. According to the revised estimates of 1907-8, while the suspended revenue was about 72 lakhs the arrears were 82 lakhs, in the budget of 1908-9, while the amount of suspended revenue was 33 lakhs, that of arears was 85 lakhs, in the revised estimates of that year, while the amount of the suspended revenue was 70 lakhs that of arrears is 72 lakhs, and in the budget of 1909-10 while the suspended revenue is 35 lakhs the arrears are 72 lakhs. In the accounts of the Districts it is found that in one year the amount of suspended revenve is much larger than that of arrears and vice versa. The practical effect of this classification is that while suspended revenue is converted into remission at the end of two years if it continues suspended during the whole period, but in the case of arrears the cultivator does not get the benefit of the rules issued by Government for giving remissions, but continues liable for the same till the Collecter chooses to write them off as irrecoverable and every year Government are obliged to write off large amounts as irrecoverable. Without saying anything as to the theoretical soundness of the discussion between

SUSPENDED REVENUE AND ARREARS

it practically causes much hardship. It is not true that the greater portion of those arrears are the result of contumacy. It does not unusually happen that the ignorant ryots are satisfied when the officers of Government do not press for payment, and no formal orders of suspension are sought for or made. So long as the new rules about remission were not issued, the people did not understand the necessity of getting formal orders for suspension. Then for a long time there were no fixed rules for the giving or withholding of suspensions depended so much on the temperament of individual officers, that while one officer would treat one case as a proper case for suspension, another would not. Again some of the arrears are on account of past years when the policy of Government was different from what it now is. The owners of rice land and of lands which were irrigated by tanks used to be charged full assessment, whether the lands received sufficient supply for rice or other irrigated crop; recently Government are pleased to issue orders that so much of the water rate as is due to the rate of water, ought to be remitted when the supply of water is not sufficient to allow such crops to be raised. Again the new orders of Government are that no distinction is to be made between agriculturists and non-agriculturists in the matter of suspension or remission of the Government land revenue demands; but for some years there was a distinction in their treatment and suspensions and remissions were given to landholders who were agriculturists, while under the same circumstances they were withheld from those that were non-agriculturists. I have been told that the arrears include Government demands six or seven years old, and the landholders would have obtained suspension or remission if the present rules were then in force. Again the arrears are not a special feature of any particular District. They exist everywhere notwithstanding the best efforts of the Government officers to recover them. In the ordinary course large arrears remain uncollected and they have to provide for large unsuspended demands remaining uncollected from year to year. Under the circumstances I submit that Government would make no distinction between suspended revenue and arrears and issue orders remitting all uncollected demands when it is more than two years old, and once for all free the people from the anxiety with reference to the old demands. With reference to the manner in which Government revenue is collected, I beg to draw the attention of Government to loud complaints from the inhabitants of three talukas in the district of Kaira about the Collector making a distinction between agricultural landholders and non-agricultural landholders, and refusing concessions to the non-agriculturists which he has given to agriculturists. It is not necessary to repeat the arguments that have been accepted by Government about the unjustness of making distinction between agriculturists and non-agriculturists, but apart from it is the wise policy of Government that when landholders receive concessions from Government like concessions must pass from the landholders to their tenants. In giving effect to

THE INTENTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

several non-agriculturists landholders have effectually remitted the rents due to them from their tenants; and it is very hard on them after they incur this sacrifice in persuance to the wishes of Government expressed in their rules. The Collector should enforce from them the Government demand on their lands. Another matter under this head, to which I beg to draw Your Excellency's attention, is about the domination of the portions of the assessments in Gujarat which is due to the rating of the subsoil water. This rate is from 4 to 10 or 12 annas per acre. The famine Commission of 1901 have expressed a strong opinion against the propriety of requiring a ryot to pay for a prospective advantage which he has not the means to turn to his benefit and the Government of India consider their argument as deserving or acceptance. Under the system of classification 41, that is adopted in the Presidency, every point of advantage or disadvantage to the cultivator is taken into account in fixing the amount of assessment, and I do not think it is proper to tax the ryot for a mere imaginary advantage from which he is unable to derive any benefit.

Government have recently issued a blue book about the Revision Survey Settlement of the Dohad taluka. The effect of the new settlement is to raise the assessment of the whole taluka by 8·75 per cent.; but in nine villages it has been increased by more than 25 per cent. This has been the result of the double operation of transferring the several of the villages from the groups in which were placed at the original survey into higher groups and raising the maximum rate of each group. In this taluka there is considerable room for expansion, there being 26 per cent. of arable waste immediately preceding the famine and there was considerable decrease both in men and livestock during the famine, and in some of the villages of the lower groups this loss was numerous. Again, the taluka is under a heavy debt to Government on account of tagavi, the repayment of which is likely to extend over many years. The present settlement is to operate from 1908-9 and is guaranteed for a period of 15 years; it was introduced in the year immediately following that in which there were famine conditions in that taluka. The greater portion of the land of the taluka is given on restricted tenure and is held by agriculturists of the aboriginal classes. I do not think the holders of land of this taluka would be able to pay with ease the increased assessment as well as the tagavi. I think the recovery of the taluka would have been much helped if the increase in the assesements had been postponed till the taluka had become free from its tagavi liabilities.

I next beg to draw Your Excellency's attention to the complaint of

HIGH ASSESSMENTS

in the Pardi Taluka of the Surat District, particularly in the villages of Ambli and Rohina, where at the Revision Settlement the increase was over 50 per cent., in the villages of Sukesh, Tarmalia, Raha and Gornia, where the increase was over 30 per cent. and the villages of Khadki, Sukiav, Baldi, Desvada, Kunta, Charvada, Warni, Tigri, Sarodni, Dungri, Vaghhipa, Nivori, and Lanuchha, in which the increase has been of over 20 per cent. It is suspected that some serious errors have somehow or other been committed in classification; lands in which there are no water facilities have been classed as 'bagayat' and the most ordinary soil has been classed as 'uttam jirayat.' I understand that Government made inquiries into one of the cases of this taluka, and I do not know whether the result of such enquiry was not such as to throw doubts on the correctness of the classifications. I hope Government will be pleased to make enquiries and ascertain whether the errors are not so many to require some general relief. The next point in connection with which I have to draw the attention of Your Excellency has reference to the condition of the talukdars of the Ahmedabad District. I do not deny that during recent years the treatment by Government to these talukdars has been very sympathetic and generous, and many of them have been substantially helped by Government by the reduction of the amount of Jama payable by them, by special reduction in Jama on account of the famine and substantial reduction of the debt which they owe to Government; in many cases it appears that the indebted condition to which they have been reduced was the result of the policy of Government and Government officials with reference to them. The high rates of assessment of the talukdari villages, the levying or assessment on waste lands, in inclusion of considerable areas of waste and uncultivated land in the

IMPERFECT CLASSIFICATIONS

caused by large numbers, the cultivated area which formed the basis of fixing the Government demand, the talukdari inability to throw up unprofitable lands, the refusal of Government to recognise that they are liable to repair irrigation tanks and other sources of water in talukdari villages, these and several like causes have contributed to the condition in which they are now bound. I am glad to say that in many of the above matters the old policy has been given up and a better policy has been adopted; but considering the fact that the old policy has contributed to some extent in any case to bringing the talukdars to this condition, I trust Government will treat the talukdars even more liberally than they do now, particularly those whose estates have been long under Government management.

In connection with talukdars Government will note that even excluding the ruling Chiefs of Kathiawar some of whom are talukdars, their status varies between those whose estates bring to them an income of about a lakh and a half to those whose estates do not bring them an income of more than five or ten rupees a year. Some of the talukdars eke out their living by serving as watchmen of village fields and some by working as day labourers in the Cotton Mills at Ahmedabad. So far as the poorer talukdars are concerned, I think they do not get much benefit from the Talukdari Settlement Officers' supervision. I think that so far as these smaller talukdars are concerned, if they could be given restricted tenure under the amended Land Revenue Code, they would get all that is needed for their protection. I suggest that it would be a great gain to remove the holders of small estates from the supervision of the Talukdari Settlement Officer and to leave him to concentrate his energy on helping in improving big talukdari estates and ameliorating the condition of their talukdars. I believe the Talukdari Settlement Officers' supervision would be far more effective if it is limited to big estates.

I have on previous occasions referred Your Excellency to the desirability of limiting the

RESTRICTED TENURE

in the Nandurbar Taluka of Western Khandesh to landholders of the aboriginal classes. At the time while the Amendment Bill was before the Council, it was understood that the provision of the bill measure would be mainly applied to the aboriginal classes who were ignorant and improvident. In the Nandurbar Taluka they applied the measure because the larger number of cultivators belonged to the aboriginal classes. If Government consider that the Mahars and Chambars ought not to have the right of transfer I would not quarrel much against that. But the Gujjars and Vangaris are regarded as skilled and industrious cultivators; they are provident and many of them are in fairly good condition. They are not behind the members of their community elsewhere. They occasionally require money for replenishing their stocks and for making improvements in their fields. By the circumstance that they hold their lands on restricted tenure their credit has become much diminished and they are handicapped in obtaining moneys, when they require them for proper purposes. They regard it as a great grievance that they should be deprived of that right which people of their community and other communities of a corresponding status in society enjoy elsewhere. Even if Government are not prepared to grant the exemption to all non-aboriginal classes, I trust they will extend it to the Gujjar and the Vangari classes of cultivation.

I am very glad to find that Government have after all been able to remove one of the two grievances of the useful class of public servants the Talitis, by including them in the superior service for the purpose of pension. The other grievance is about the improvement of their prospects; it has been engaging their attention for some time and I trust that before long Government will be able to solve it satisfactorily.

EDUCATION.

In connection with the question of education, I beg to note that the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction for opening 1,650 new primary schools at an expenditure of Rs. 4,77,800 could not be carried out at once. With regard to the opening of new schools it often happens that the educational departmeneal takes some time after the commencement of the year in putting the scheme into operation. This results in a saving of the grants of the year and the Government of India are tempted to curtail the grants of the following year. To avoid this I have suggested that all the schemes for opening new schools should be kept ready in advance, that arrangements for procuring furniture, making appointments and locating the school should be previously made so that the department may be able to start the new school at once in the beginning of the year. I believe the scheme is agreeable to the Director of Public Instruction. It is again a matter of regret that the Government of India should have insisted on considerable retrenchments which have necessitated the reduction of the provision to 60. I trust no such difficulty is hereafter found in connection with the opening of new primary schools.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

In connection with the question of the administration by local bodies, I beg to offer a few remarks on the resolution, a short time ago passed by Government, suspending the Kaira Municipality for three years. Government very properly condemned the conduct of the Councillor whose gross negligence helped a dishonest servant to misappropriate a very large sum of the Municipal moneys. The Councillors must always have present to their mind that their office involves serious responsibilities which they have no right to avoid. There are however a few facts which are not referred in their resolution and in reference to which it is doubtful whether they were present to the mind of Government when the resolution was passed. One fact to be noted is that the present Municipal body was not composed of the same members as the body, the neglect of whose members enabled the Municipal money to be misappropriated. After the defalcation the Municipality was reconstituted. There was a triennial reconstitution. The old body was dissolved and there was a fresh election by those who were given the right to elect and new injunctions were made on the part of the Commissioner, N. D. It may be said in favour of the electors that except in one word they returned new Councillers and one of the old. Among the newly elected members there was only one who sat as an elected member of the old Municipality: the rest were all new. Among the non-elected members there was an officer of Government who was ex officio, a member of the Municipality during the period when the defalcations occured, and the Commissioner, N. D. nominated two gentlemen who were Councillors of the old Municipality on the Board of the new one. It will thus be seen that so far as the Municipal votes were concerned they showed their disapproval of the conduct of their representatives in the only effective way that was open to them by electing new representatives to six out of the seven seats. Their conduct in condemning their representatives was stronger than that of the Commissioner in connection with re-nomination of the members who were nominated members on the Board of the old Municipality. Another fact that is not noted in the Government resolution, is that the Municipality had taken the opinion of an experienced pleader, who has the reputation of being a sound lawyer upon the question, whether there were any legal difficulties in the way of the Municipality taking proceedings against the auditors and Municipal Councillors, whose negligence had helped the perpetration of the fraud. The opinion of the pleader which was in writing was that the claim of the Municipality to recover the money had become

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and he advised that no proceedings should be instituted against these persons. When the Municipality had taken the opinion of a lawyer upon a legal question involved in a case, I do not think that it is in any reprehensible on the part of any of the members of the Municipality to act in accordance with the legal opinion. Again in their resolution, Government say "It appears from the Commissioner's report that of the honorary auditors and the Managing Committee holding office when the frauds were committed, three, viz., Messrs Chunilal Vrajbhai, Vadilal Chaturai and Manilal Gangadas are still members of the Municipality." Now I submit that the statement with reference to Chunilal Vrajbhai is not correct. Chunilal was not a member of the Municipality during the period that the frauds were perpetrated: he is a member of the new Municipality but was not a member of the one that preceded it. Then with reference to Mr. Manilal Gangadas he was an ex officio member and it was not within the powers of the inhabitants of Kaira to prevent him from being on the Board. However blameworthy may be the conduct of the auditor or auditors of the period during which the defalcations were made and of the members of the Managing Committee for the time, I do not think there is anything in the conduct of its inhabitants which deserves to be censured or think they have done which justifies a curtailment or deprivation of their Municipal privileges. I trust that Government will inquire into the matter and see if their decision does not require reconsideration. Under the head of medicine I like to offer an observation in connection with the grant of Rs. 30,000, the first moiety of a grant of Rs. 60,000 in aid of the cost of the construction of a hospital building in the City of Poona.

A MISSION HOSPITAL.

The hospital work is not in its main object merely a means towards carrying out its missionary work. In a recent report of a hospital, which was built by a Hindu lady, but was entrusted to the management of a Missionary body, it is stated in one place that they have been trying all the year not only to teach the Bible in our wards daily and in our Sunday service, but also to inculcate in various manners the great principles underlying the Christian religion, and we believe our work has not been done in vain, one woman said "I will list your God in this way. If he will make my fist well, I will believe in the truth of what you say. I have prayed to many Gods for many months with no result." Her fist did get well and quickly, and she seemed to think that God had taken up her challenge and was something more than one name in many. In another place the report says "We have continued the informed service to out-door patients and these who attend often come to look upon it as an integral part of our morning's work." I submit that hospitals which are conducted as means for carrying on Missionary work ought not to receive State help. In making these observations I have no desire to underate the large amount of useful and charitable work for which the country is indebted to Missionary organizations; all that I say is that when an institution is conducted for

A PROSELYTISING PURPOSE,

it should not be helped from the public funds, the indirect benefit that is conferred on the public. The analogy of educational institution ought not to be pushed to hospitals and like institutions. In connection with the question of Excise I wish to draw the attention of Government to the existence of liquor and toddy shops on the big roads in the neighbourhood of cities, then some of those such shops on the main road from Surat to Olpad. These shops are at a distance from which the village to which they belong and their effect is to attract the labourers who at the end of the day are returning with their earnings to their villages from the city. The existence of such shops as is opposed to the principles which have been adopted by the Excise Committee, I trust Government will see their way to direct the removal of shops which are situated on big roads in the neighbonrhood of cities.

THE HON. SIR P. M. MEHTA.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said he would like to make a few remarks, not so much with regard to the budget, but upon general policy. He first of all would like to thank His Excellency for the liberal manner in which they had been supplied with Government reports and press communiques. The help and assistance they had thus received had been most invaluable. Formerly they had to make all sorts of enquiries and then frequently they did not get the information they wanted. The policy inaugurated by His Excellency had been a great boon to the Members of the Council. His noble friend Sir John Muir Mackenzie would permit him to say that he felt a little disappointment at the financial statement just presented and at the very brief remarks with which it had been introduced. Seeing that this meeting had been described as the closing scene of the Reform Councils under the Act which came into operation in 1893, he thought there might have been some summary of the works of the Members of the Council and especially of the non-official members. He hoped that the observations which he was going to make would not be taken as any adverse or hostile criticism of the actions of the Government, but he would like to offer some criticism as to the way in which the efforts of the non-official members were made and the lack of success which had sometimes attended their efforts. He admitted that offering such criticism by itself he would be presenting only one side of the shield. No one recognised more than he that the true genius of British statesmanship was at fitting times to remove any drawbacks and failings as they were disclosed, and to keep pace with the requirements of the march of progress. The approaching change in the constitution of that Council proved that he was saying. It was sometimes said that the grant of this reform was due to agitation. Every student of history knew that agitation might result in one of the two things. There was the statesmanship which tried to meet agitation simply by repression, there was the statesmanship which tried to meet it by keeping up with the requirements of the time and by granting such reforms, as they had now got for the removal of defects which might manifest themselves in their administration. That was what had taken place in the march of recent Indian events and he had no doubt that they would be inspired in the future in bringing into operation the reforms that had been granted by the sympathetic guidance of statesmen like His Excellency.

NO FEARS FOR THE FUTURE.

He had no fears for the feature and if he looked back at the past which he was entitled to do having been a Member of the Council ever since the Reform Act, and having had more opportunities to watch its work than many other members, he considered he might look forward to a period of greater usefulness than ever the past had provided. When in 1893 they began to exercise the function which devolved upon them, there were forbodings that they would not be exercised in a satisfactory manner. Even such a distinguished man, as their late colleague, Dr. Selby, ventured to assert that under the system of nomination they had got as good men as they could get by election. He (the speaker) then pointed out that this system of election had a magic of its own and worked on the members elected in such a way as no system of nomination could do. They approached their duties with temerity and some misgiving, but he was sure that the work which had been done, had been neither useless nor in vain. Take the judicial department for instance, the reconstruction of the judicature in Sind was a very useful work and even in the High Court of Bombay there were a great many things which required attention. The Clerk of the Insolvency Court was allowed to draw thousands of rupees a month from the fees. It was shown that his duties on the property carried out by an official who would be well paid at Rs. 600 a month. It required many efforts and years before the reform was carried out, but ultimately the Government did appoint a salaried clerk and thus saved a large amount of money for the Provincial Exchequer. The same proceeding was also adopted in regard to the office of Administrator-General.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

He had to regret one failure in the attempt to secure the separation of the judicial and executive functions in the Presidency. On the first occasion, when opportunity presented itself, he believed in 1893, he urged upon the Government to adopt a scheme of separation, which he had before them. He pointed out that the scheme could be carried out economically from a financial point of view, and satisfactorily from the point of view of administrative efficiency. He was surprised that the Government had not adopted the suggestions, for when for a short time it was found necessary to relegate the duties of revenue officers to Subordinate Judges and it was proved to work satisfactorily With that experience to judge him it was disappointing that this Government had not urged the Government of India to experiment in this direction. The Viceroy's Council, when it last, considered the matter selected the Bengal Presidency for the experiment instead of the Bombay Presidency as it ought to have done.

POLICE CHARGES.

He thought he and the non-official members might also be congratulated on the strong question of the Police charges. He urged upon Government that it was an anomaly that the Bombay Corporation should be called upon to pay the cost of the Police, when the whole of the administration was in the hands of Government. After a long struggle they intimately came to a settlement and the Council named a bill which transferred to Government the whole of the Police charges and put upon the Corporation the cost of primary education, medical relief and other minor charges. It was one of those questions requiring sympathetic treatment and a lot of care on the part of the unofficial members.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Turning next to University education, Sir Pherozeshah described how the Government grant for this purpose which at one time was Rs. 15,000 a year, gradually was decreased until it ceased altogether. He strongly protested against this policy of the Government which was generally interpreted as indicating the deliberate separation of the Government from any participation in higher educational work. This Government had fully realised that such a policy was not a policy beneficial to the best interests of the country. They had now reversed the old policy and instead of giving five, ten or fifteen thousand rupees their grants were of fifty or sixty thousand or even two or three lakhs. This was a policy on which the Government should be congratulated very cordially. He said that this year there was no University grant but he supposed that was due to the exigencies of the current year, but he hoped that its absence would be made up in future years by largely increased grants. He joined with Mr. Setalvad in deploring that Government would give similar grants to the Gujarat and Sind Colleges as they had done to those of the Deccan. Government had established a model college in Bombay and had given another to the Deccan. Gujarat and Sind should have Government colleges, only they were told that Government were leaving it to private enterprise but many years ago he had pointed out such a policy had not succeeded and the establishment of a Government College in Gujarat was the only remedy.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The new official members might take some credit for inducing Government to take a step in advance with regard to the provision of primary schools buildings in Bombay. The Corporation applied for a grant in 1894, but for a long time Government turned a deaf ear, but at last awoke out of their slumber and appointed a Committee. The result was that a scheme to spend ten lakhs on such buildings is prepared, Government and Corporation bearing costs in equal shares. In this matter Government, he must admit, had met Corporation in a liberal spirit. Another point on which he congratulated His Excellency's Government was the decision to raise the salaries of primary schools teachers. Great credit was due to Mr. Setalvad for bringing the question before this Council. So long as 1893 he drew the attention of this Council that those teachers were paid salaries even lower than ordinary peons and labourers. His Excellency could well imagine what teaching the pupils could receive in primary schools at the hands of such teachers. For a long time the Finance Member urged two excuses: one, the state of Provincial Finance and second, the calls upon Government purse in various directions. But the most surprising excuse was the law of supply and demand, "Why pay more," it was argued, "when you can get teachers at Rs. 3 and 5 a month? This did not prove that they could get teachers at Rs. 3 and 5 that would be competent to train the minds of the young. He hoped, Government would continue in this direction until the teaching in primary schools was placed on a basis on which they ought to be.

TRAINING COLLEGE IN BOMBAY.

He next referred to the recent Government resolution in regard to the establishment of a training college in Bombay. He guessed this was due to the recommendation of the Primary Education Committee who thought that a training college for primary teachers in Bombay was absolutely necessary. He congratulated Government upon their losing no time in formulating a scheme and forwarding to the Corporation. He was sure the Corporation would approach the question in the spirit with which His Excellency had launched the project. He then commended the efforts of the non-official members in the direction of securing an efficient law college for Bombay. They had strenuously advocated the rights of the ryots also, but he was surprised to hear the plea put forward that it was the Revenue Officers that looked after ryots' interests and that much could not be expected from non-official members in that direction, because rather than looking to ryots' interests they were more inclined to look to the interests of money-lenders, sowkars, and landlords. He could say it was an unfounded plea and a libel of the non-official members. But looking to the records of the Council it would be found that non-official members were pointing out since 1893 and which was subsequently admitted by the officials themselves, that the revenue collection system was in a great measure responsible for the indebtedness of the Bombay ryot. The Deccan ryot had been reported to have suffered from the rigidity of the revenue collection system. Sir Theodore Hope, a most distinguished member of Bombay Government, who afterwards went to the Viceroy's Council, had expressed the same opinion, and the Famine Commission reported in similar terms. Now he was glad to be able to congratulate Government on effecting gradual improvement in the system. At last they had now a system which Mr. Parekh admitted that morning worked liberally and justly in this Presidency. This improvement Sir Phirozeshah submitted was due in a large measure to the efforts of the non-official members. With regard to the liquor question he said that in India drinking was looked upon as a religious prohibition but what he most welcomed was the agreement on the part of his Excellency with those who thought that temperance should be advanced and encouraged as steadily and strongly as possible. Having noticed His Excellency's appreciation of the work done by the non official members, that he confidently hoped that under His Excellency's liberal, highminded and sympathetic guidance the extended Council, which would henceforth come into operation, would be more brilliant than it ever had been in the past. A curtain was falling upon them and he wished there was a word of appreciation from his hon'ble friend Sir John Muir Mackenzie while presenting the financial statement. If he had an impression that the work done by them was good he should have expressed a kindly word of thanks for their efforts. These efforts they had put forward in the hope of doing something in the interest of the public and the country they desired to serve.

THE HON'BLE MR. KHARE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, criticising the salaries of the subordinate branch of the Judicial and Revenue service, remarked that in accordance with the present circumstances the salaries were very low. The standard of the salaries was fixed about 20 years ago when the other standards were unlike the present ones. The standard of living and the standard of work required of those subordinate officers were lower. He then pointed out that the administration of justice would be greatly facilitated if the parties sending appeals to the Governor from the Native States were allowed to be represented by legal men. He spoke feelingly in regard to the question of making the primary education compulsory and free throughout the Presidency. He had a firm conviction that if primary education was free and compulsory all complaints about people's ignorance in respect of sanitation would be materially diminished. He had heard His Excellency tell them that morning that provision of good water was the best means of eradicating cholera and malaria, and he would therefore like to draw the attention of Government to the difficulty experienced by people in several villages in the Dharwar District. In most instances even under normal conditions, the villagers had to fetch water from a distance of over five miles. Those difficulties should be removed by providing some kind of water-supply scheme.

THE JAGIRDAR OF ICHALKARANJI.

The Hon'ble the Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji congratulated the Finance Member upon the Budget he had presented and the Government and the public generally upon the new reforms they were shortly to have.

THE HON. MR. H. S. DIKSHIT.

INCOME TAX AND FORESTS.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit said:—The Honourable the Revenue Member is to be congratulated on the lucidity of the financial statement which he has laid before this Council. At the same time one cannot help sympathizing with him on the straits to which he has been reduced by the rigid economy enjoined by the Government of India and the lump deductions directed by them in the estimates originally submitted to them. It is however not quite clear whether the revision made since the meeting of the Committee held in Bombay in January last is the result of any specific directions of the Government of India or of your Excellency's Government not to allow the closing balance to fall much below the figure taken at that time. If it is the latter, may I venture to ask whether the reduction of that balance, so long of course as it remained considerably above the minimum balance, would have been such a great calamity as to have forced your Excellency's Government to drop the few items suggested by the members of that Committee.

UNPOPULAR ADMINISTRATION.

I should like to say a word about the way in which the revision of the original Budget estimates is stated to have been made. On the income side additions are made under the heads, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forest. All those three heads, but more especially the latter two, are no doubt very elastic. They afford scope to zealous subordinates to work up the realizations to the estimated figures but that I submit, is just the reason why they might have been left untouched. As it is, the way in which the Income Tax and Forest departments are administered is highly unpopular and the irritation in the public mind is by no means small. Nor is it quite unjustified. The income tax assessment is also the officer who hears appeals against it. No doubt there is a further appeal to the Commissioner but it is not easy to get the Commissioner to reverse the Collector's assessment. Again, the ordinary rule of evidence that he who affirms a fact must prove it is reversed in the case of income tax assessments. The officer who asserts that the income of an assessee amounts to a particular sum has not to prove it but the assessee has to prove the negative, viz., that it is not as much but is less. In some other provinces assessments are fixed in consultation with a "punch" composed of the leading men of the place, but in our Presidency even that is not done. Again, no appeal can be taken to a Civil Court and the income tax authorities are invested with summary powers for recovery of the tax. When under these circumstances it is known that Government expect a larger revenue to be realised from Income Tax than originally estimated, the temptation to assess it liberally is almost irresistible and one need not be surprised if officers of Government succumb to it. I do not wish to tire the Council by such detailed examination but will only take the figures for last year, viz. 1908-09. In that year there was admittedly a falling off in trade and the estimate of the tax on profits of companies fell from Rs. 9,50,000 bugeted to Rs. 8,16,000 revised and yet the revised estimate of the tax under Part IV. rose from Rs. 25,33,000 budgeted to Rs. 26,70,000 revised. Would it, under these circumstances, be too much to ask that the income tax demands under Part IV. may be fixed in consultation with the leading men of each place? I am aware that Government have kindly promised to consider the question in connection with that of village Panchayets. I hope that does not mean that the introduction of that system is to be confined to villages only.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Having said this much about the head of income tax I now turn to the head, "Forest." That is another department against which there is considerable irritation in the public mind. For obvious reasons I am only speaking about my own Division. There, wherever I have gone, I have heard the most bitter complaints about the working of the Forest Department. Some of these complaints I have brought before this Council in the shape of interpellations and some in the course of my observations on the Budget and I must acknowledge that in not a few cases have they met with sympathetic treatment The subject, however, requires a more radical treatment. The Ryots attribute a good part of their miseries to the working of the Forest Department. Formerly there were large pasture grounds and the professional Dhangars who were spread all over the Presidency used to breed a large number of cattle, so that Ryots could easily replenish their stock of cattle whenever it became defective. Now a good number of these pasture grounds have become parts of reserved forests and others are put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder. The Dhangars therefore are not able to carry on their occupation as before and the result is that the Ryot has very often to go far and pay dearly for buying bullocks for his farm. I submit that sufficient land should be set apart near each village for the free pasturage of the cattle of the village. Government are no doubt alive to the necessity of increasing the depleted stocks of cattle and are spending large sums over the Northcote cattle farm and are also giving Tagavi to the Ryots for the purchase of cattle. The benefits of those operations can however only reach a few, while if encouragement is given to the Ryots in the shape of providing free grazing for their cattle, the benefit will reach a much larger number.

Another source of irritation with reference to the Forest Department arises from the manifold restrictions that are imposed upon the removal of wood and other produce from forest lands. The complaint is not uncommon that large tracts of land which are utterly unsuitable as forests either on climatic, physical or commercial grounds are included in the forest area. It is urged that they ought never to have been so included and the sooner they are disforested the better. No doubt in some places the effect is somewhat softened by giving the people certain privileges. In fact, it appears to be the settled policy of the Government of India that outside the reserve the country folk should be generally allowed to obtain from the State forest, timber, bamboo, fire-wood and grass for their own use free of charge. The income estimated from grazing, grass and other minor produce in the Northern Division it is Rs. 850, while from the Central Division it is as much as Rs. 3,90,400. I lay these facts and figures before the Council not in the expectation of receiving an immediate answer but in the hope that the matter may receive the attention of Government in due course.

MR. EBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla addressed the Council as follows:—Your Excellency,—At the outset I wish to tender to Your Excellency and the Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie my grateful thanks for the kindly reference made last year to my absence from the meeting at which the budget was considered in this Council. The year under review has been full of various topics of great public interest. I am very pleased to note that the suggestion which I have repeatedly made for taking the non-official element into the confidence of Government and associating them in the responsibilities attaching to the work of administration has been largely given effect to. The Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie will remember how often I have pressed for round table Conference at which members of Government should meet representative Indians to discuss and decide various problems constantly arising in the Government of the Presidency and for the welfare of the people. The most important of these has been the one to which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the finances of this Presidency refers in para 9 of his opening remarks. The non-official Members of this Council were invited for the first time to meet him in a Conference to associate with him in framing the budget. I was present at the Conference and I am sure the Hon'ble Member will readily recognise that the spirit displayed by the non-official Councillors was one of sincere helpfulness and that there was an eminent desire on their part to be constructive in their criticism and practical in their suggestions.

THE MOHURRUM COMMITTEE.

The next relates to the appointment of the Haj Committee. Here also members of the Mahomedan community have been invited to associate with the officers of Government in the administration of a very difficult and responsible work intimately affecting the large Mahomedan population in India. The third instance in which the non-official element was invited to co-operate with the officers of Government, was in connection with the Mohurrum celebrations of last year. I am told that this was done at Your Excellency's initiative and your presence at the first meeting when representative Mahomedans were invited at the Secretariat had a very wholesome and encouraging effect. How successful this co-operation between the officers of Government and the representative Mahomedans proved to be is now a matter of history. The Mohurrum celebration passed off without a hitch, and I must say that great credit is due to Mr. Du Boulay, whose name Your Excellency suggested for the chairmanship of the Mohorrum Committee, for his great tact, sympathy and consideration. I have given these three instances to show now advantageous and beneficial it is to work the administration of this Presidency in co-operation with the people. I hope it means that a definite policy has been laid down for the future and that on every important occasion representative Indians of the different communities will be taken into the confidence of Government and their co-operation and assistance invited in all matters affecting the people of this Presidency. If this is done and round table Conferences and mixed Committees become the order of the day, the work of administration will be greatly facilitated and a feeling of general satisfaction will prevail throughout the Presidency.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

It is very gratifying to find that the large instalment of associating the people of India with the administration of the country has received the sanction of both the Houses of Parliament in the form of the Indian Reform Bill and Your Excellency's Government will have shortly to announce what the constitution of the enlarged Legislative Council will be and how it is proposed to work out the non-official majority in this Council. I am very pleased to observe that in spite of the opposition of this Government to the principle of elective representation on the communal basis, both the Government of India and the British Parliament have accepted the principle and a certain number of seats have been set aside in each Legislative Council to be filled up by Mahomedans elected by themselves. In his last speech in Parliament the Secretary of State read a telegram from the Government of India which referred to the constitution of this Council. It stated that four seats will be reserved for the election of Mahomedans on the communal basis and that two will be won by Mahomedans in Sind out of the common electorates, thus bringing up the number of elected Mahomedan members to six, representing 29 per cent. of the total. I do not know how this percentage is worked out. I have not seen it stated anywhere what is going to be the constitution of this Council in view of the despatch of the Secretary of State, and until the details are published it would be premature to say whether the proportion of Mahomedan representation indicated in the telegram is really adequate. I notice that the Government of India have included two seats in Sind one for the zamindars and the other for the District Board in the total representation proposed to be provided for the Mahomedan community. In this Presidency I think it is necessary to provide five special seats instead of four mentioned by H. E. the Viceroy. No one can question the right of the Mahomedans of the City of Bombay, to at least one seat on the Legislative Council on the communal basis. One seat will have to be given to Sind in addition to the two which the Mahomedans are expected to win out of the mixed electorates. One seat each should, in my opinion, be provided for each of the remaining three divisions of the Presidency. The total number of special Mahomedan seats should therefore be five and not four. If the number is not increased to five one of the divisions of the Presidency proper or Sind will have to remain without communal representation which would hardly be right. The increase by one of the number of seats provided for the Mahomedans will not give to the community excessive representation—certainly not in excess of what is understood from the statement made by the Secretary of State in his speech in Parliament. The provision of five seats has the added advantage of the Mahomedan representation not falling too short in the event of one of the mixed constituencies in Sind referred to by H. E. the Viceroy, selecting a non-Mahomedan as its representative.

THE ELECTIVE METHOD.

Your Excellency is aware how strongly my community feels on the subject of the method of representation. We have enjoyed representation by nomination all these years and it is against this form of representation that the community has strongly protested. The Secretary of State has, however, since given a clear and definite pledge to the effect: (1) that the special seats received for the Mahomedans shall be filled by elections by separate electorates on the communal basis; and (2) that the Mahomedan representation on the Legislative Councils shall be in excess of their numerical strength.

Those pledges will have to be fully redeemed and I trust we shall not hear any further of representation on this Council by what Lord Morley, calls the "dubious method of nomination." In the reply which Your Excellency's Government sent to the Government of India, I find that the only reason advanced against Mahomedan elections are that the members of the Mahomedan community are scattered over large areas, that it would be difficult to have constituencies established for them and that they are at present unorganized for the purpose of common action. They proceed to add that when the Mahomedans become politically consolidated it might be possible to secure representatives nominated by central associations. Surely those cannot be the only reasons which justified this Government in declaring against Mahomedan elections at present and leaving them to be content with nomination as before. The members of the Mahomedan community are certainly scattered over large areas but they are not singular in that respect. Take the case of the Bombay University, which has enjoyed the principle of electing a member to the Legislative Council for the last 17 years. Are not the Fellows of the University scattered over the whole Presidency? Has there been any difficulty in holding elections for the University seat? Take the people of the three divisions the Northern, the Central, and the Southern. They are all scattered over large areas and still it has been possible to hold elections for their representation through the Municipalities and the District Local Boards. The same principle can easily be applied for the election of Mahomedans. If it has been possible to hold elections for the representation of a whole Presidency on the Imperial Council I cannot see why they should not be held in the case of the Mahomedans who are certainly not scattered over to the same extent. Take for instance the City of Bombay, which will I trust receive the right of electing at least one member to the Local Council. They surely cannot be debarred from the privilege of electing a member on the ground that they are scattered over large areas. It is quite easy to form a separate electorate for Bombay City consisting of such Mahomedans as: (1) pay a certain amount of income tax; (2) held University degrees of certain standing or (3) are holders of Government distinctions and decorations. All Mahomedans answering to one or more of these qualifications and residing in the City may well be invited to elect a representative. As regards the representation of any one of the Divisions of the Presidency some such system as noted below may well be applied without any difficulty. Let a list be prepared in each of the areas to which Municipal Government has been conceded, of such Mahomedans as, (1) pay a certain amount of income tax or Land Revenue; (2) held University degrees or (3) are holders of the Government distinctions and decorations, and let each one of these centres be invited to elect a certain number of members to an electoral college for the purpose of electing a member of the Legislative Council.

BOMBAY CITY ELECTORATE.

The total number of voters for each constituency both in the case of the City of Bombay and in that of the selected towns in each division can easily be regulated by Government fixing the amount of taxes paid at such a figure as to give the required result. I venture to submit that there can be no difficulty in creating a Mahomedan constituency, for the City of Bombay on the lines indicated by me. As regards the districts, if it appears to Government that it is not possible within the time at their disposal to prepare lists of voters as suggested by me and to hold elections even in the case of towns with a population of 15,000 and over, then I would submit that the first elections be confined to the elected Mahomedan members of the Municipalities and District Local Boards combined. This procedure will ensure the return of a Mahomedan to the Legislative Council elected by the representatives of the community on the public bodies in each division. If it is considered necessary, these voters may be debarred from participating in the mixed elections for returning members from that division. I am offering this suggestion merely as a temporary measure only to be resorted to in the event of any serious difficulties in the way of complying with the previous suggestion. Before the next elections come round there will be ample time to frame a separate Mahomedan electorate on the lines mentioned by me or such other as may appear to Government to be more suitable. The other objection deals with the want of representative association amongst the Mahomedans. At the time when this reply was sent it was probably contemplated that the best form of communal electorates was central associations. I earnestly hope that such is not now the intention of Government. I do not see any difficulty in the formation of separate Mahomedan electorates in this Province and if my suggestion is adopted with such modifications as may appear necessary to Government, separate Mahomedan electorates can easily be formed and the election proceedings conducted on a satisfactory basis. I earnestly trust that some such means will be found to grant the right of election to the members of my community for all the Mahomedan seats reserved for them and that it will no longer be suggested that we should depend upon the "dubious method of nominations." Nothing short of the due fulfilment of the pledge of separate electorates for Mahomedans will satisfy the community.

I should like to add that if Government decide in spite of what I have urged to retain the number of special Mahomedan seats at 4, I trust that in apportioning them they will bear in mind that Sind will secure two seats out of the mixed electorates. It will therefore be necessary to set aside a sufficient portion of the four special seats if not all of them for the adequate representation of the Mahomedans of the Presidency proper.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Dealing with the budget estimates it appeared to me that it would be interesting to compare the progress of revenue and expenditure during the last ten years. With this view I prepared a statement showing the budget estimates for 1899-1900, and those for the current official year, viz. 1909-1910, with increases and decreases under each major head. I have sent a copy of this statement to each Member of this Council. Taking the revenue side first, the total income of Rs. 6,20,87,000 shows an increase of Rs. 1,86,16,000 or nearly 43 per cent. If this increase indicated a normal growth of revenue it would be considered as a very satisfactory feature but such is not the case. If Your Excellency refers to the footnote it will be seen that while the Provincial share of Land Revenue in 1899-1900 was a quarter, it has since been raised to half. This item alone gives is approximately an increased revenue of about a crore of rupees. The actual growth shewn by the total receipts estimated under Land Revenue is very small indeed. The next important increase appears under Excise. In this case also the Provincial share ten years ago was a quarter and it is half now. If the revenue from this source had remained stationary the income would have been double, is shown in the year 1899-1900 viz., over 57 lakhs. It is, however, shown at 87 lakhs, showing an increase of 30 lakhs for the Provincil share, or 60 lakhs on the entire revenue from this source. It works out at an increase at over 50 per cent. in ten years. I am not in a position to discuss the subject as I have not studied it. I wish merely to invite the attention of this Council to the fact that there has been an increase of 60 lakhs in the revenue from Excise or 50 per cent. in the course of ten years. The substantial increase under Registration is also due to the fact that the entire revenue from this source is now Provincial while formerly our share was only half. The only other item on the revenue side which may be noted is the income from Irrigation the total from which is estimated at 21 lakhs, 21 thousand against an income of only 20 thousand ten years ago. The corresponding item under expenditure shows an equally high amount. Taking the expenditure side the first large increase is under Land Revenue but I believe that is due to the fact that as we are getting half the revenue from that source now, we have to bear half the expenditure instead of a quarter as before. The large increase under Excise is probably due to the same cause and also to the largely increased revenue obtained from that source. It is gratifying to find that there has been a substantial increase in the cost of the Police. The increase shown comes to nearly 32 lakhs and works out at over 50 per cent.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURE.

Taking the expenditure on education it is very satisfactory to notice that there is a large increase under this head. According to the statement the increase appears at nearly 27 lakhs, but out of this has to be deducted, as stated in the footnote, a sum of nearly 11 lakhs which was formerly debited as a contribution from Provincial to Local and is now shewn along with the total expenditure under the head education. "Though the increase under this head is substantial and in excess of the percentage growth of revenue, there will always be a feeling that Government might have spared a few more lakhs towards this item of expenditure which does the people far more good than those can be reckoned in rupees annas and pies. I know from what the Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie told us at the Conference that Government were fully alive to their responsibilities under this head, especially in favour of primary education and that they propose to do their best in finding more funds for this object. I am sure every one must regret the decision of the Government of India under which the grant of a lakh and fourteen thousand for primary education has had to be curtailed to only sixty thousand. We have to be content with the assurance conveyed that Your Excellency's Government will endeavour to make up the difference in the course of the year and that as far as possible the full provision of a lakh and fourteen thousand will be made available for this purpose.

The next item of public importance on the list is that for medical relief. The figures show that the grant had remained stationary and that there has not been the least increase under this head. This is not actually so. In the budget estimates for 1899-1900 under the head "Medical" was included a sum of rupees 12 lakhs, 64 thousand for direct plague expenditure, while in the current year such provision is only two lakhs and 15 thousand. There has therefore been a substantial increase of ten lakhs under this head. Under the head Scientific and other Departments, there is an increase from 2,41,000 to 8,69,000 or of six lakhs and 28 thousand. The major portion of this expenditure is incurred in efforts to improve agriculture.

IRRIGATION.

The total expenditure under the various items of Irrigation is Rs. 29 lakhs, 49 thousand against only 18 thousand ten years ago. The Financial Statement furnishes the required explanation in regard to this. The only other item which calls for remarks is the provision for civil works. The increase from 41 lakhs, 52 thousand to 77 lakhs, 96 thousand works out at 90 per cent. I believe the reason is that in 1899-1900 when the finances of this Presidency were in a very unsatisfactory condition, this Department was kept at the very lowest ebb possible and that in proportion to the improvements to our finances, the arrears of previous years have had to be supplied. This would probably account for such a heavy increase of expenditure under this head.

THE HON. MR. VAKIL.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Naoroji Pestonji Vakil said: I thank your Excellency very sincerely for the liberal manner in which your Excellency has been pleased to provide for the pressing needs of Primary Education in this Presidency. I had submitted facts and figures in my last budget speech to show among other things that, of the agricultural classes proper, only one per cent. can read and write and that out of 100 villages only three happen to have girls' schools and I am glad to see the matter has received your Excellency's most considerate attention. The case of the Gujarat College is also one deserving of your Excellency's powerful help and support. It is struggling hard for want of means and it is the only College in the whole of Gujarat. Attempts have lately been made to raise funds for its use, but hitherto without success. Ahmedabad, where the College is located, is a very large centre of trade and is the junction of several railways and it is necessary that such a big city and such an important Province like Gujarat should have a Government College. And I therefore join my Hon'ble friends Sir Pherozeshah and Mr. Setalvad in asking Government to take up that Institution. Should Government, however, be unable to take up the Institution, I hope they will at least see their way to increase the grant and thus enable it to do more effective work. I am further to thank your Excellency for your kindness in assuring me that my suggestion regarding the canning of food in this Province after the improved and scientific methods adopted in Europe, will receive your Excellency's consideration. India abounds largely in fish, flesh and fowl also in vegetables and fruits and could these be preserved for internal use as well as for Europe and for the large supply of Bombay, it would add much to the resources of the country and give increased help to the agriculturists and others. I have now to bring to your Excellency's notice the fact that there are no asylums for helpless paupers in this Presidency maintained by Government, Municipalities, Local Funds or Boards, and that for the want of this many poor people pass their lives and die miserably in the streets. I humbly beg that this painful circumstance may receive your Excellency's kind and sympathetic consideration and some small beginning may in future be made in this direction.

THE HON. MR. WEBB.

The Hon. Mr. de P. Webb said:—Your Excellency there are one or two matters to which I should like to make brief reference. On some of these I should like to say a word because they do not appear in the budget statement though I should like to see them there, and the other points I wish to refer to because we do see them there though I think we should all be very glad to see them omitted. The first reference is to the matter of the improvement of Karachi. For some years past, much inconvenience has been caused owing to the various public offices in Karachi being scattered over various parts of the town and there have been frequent expressions of the great desirability of concentrating all these offices on one site and that Government recognised this is shown by the fact that seven years ago they wrote that it may reasonably be expected that a new cutcherry on the old jail site might be completed in four years' time. That implies that it is on Government's own showing three years' overdue. Two representations were made on the subject last year and we were in hopes that it had sufficiently matured to allow of provision being made for it in the present budget. The second point to which I wish to refer is with regard to the improvement of the Province of Sind. We are very anxious to know

what progress has been made with the dam at Sukkur and the irrigation works which are to be carried out in connection with it. The whole of the progress of Sind is bound up with the continued activity of Government in the irrigation department and we are anxious to know when the dam at Sukkur and the irrigation on the banks of the Indus are likely to be begun.

LIGHTHOUSES FOR SIND.

The third matter not mentioned in the budget is with regard to the approach to Sind, by sea. For several years representations have been made to me by mariners with regard to the want of a light at the Hajamrae mouth of the Indus. I believe that for about Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 a floating light could be provided to serve to direct mariners as to their exatct location. Between Cutchmandvi and Bombay I believe there are 34 lights and there are 4 to Bombay harbour but between Cutchmandvi and Karachi there are no lights at all.

The matters which are to be found mentioned on nearly every page of the Financial Statement but which all would be very happy to see omitted are those of plague expenditure and allowances. What the expenditure under these headings comes to I do not know, but inasmuch as they are mentioned on nearly every page of the budget statement it must be considerable. But what I want to draw attention to is not the amount of money but the state of affairs which renders its expenditure necessary. Are we to take it that the plague cannot be stamped out? Have the medical experts given up hope of solving the problem and is the disease to go on unchecked? If Government could give us a statement in which this item did not appear everybody would be highly satisfied. With regard to the grant of compensation allowances, Government yet instituted any inquiries to discover what is the cause of these increases. The increase in the price of foodstuffs, I take it, Government do not take to be permanent. It has been noticed not only on food grains but other commodities have also increased in price. In other words, the spending power of the rupee has diminished. Have Government, who are the manufacturers of rupees, taken steps to prevent that which makes compensation to minor servants necessary?

RUPEE'S SPENDING POWER.

Government have recognised that there is injustice and hardship for their servants. Have they realised that there are many thousands and millions of people in the country on whom a similar hardship presses if there is any diminution of the spending power of the rupee brought about by the action of Government? I think an inquiry is urgently called for and even if we assume that the depreciation in the purchasing power of the rupee has been caused by some lack of a definite currency policy on the part of the Government—and I am one of those that it has been so caused—I think we should be told whether any attempt has been made to find the reason of this increase in prices.

I cannot sit down without expressing satisfaction at the provision for the encouragement of agriculture, especially that for the purpose of experimenting on the salt lands of Sind.

The Council adjourned until 11-30 a.m. on Monday.

THE INTERPELLATIONS.

The following are the Government answers to the questions put by various members:—

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,

Will Government be pleased to furnish the following information? (1) The amount of money realised by them up to the 31st of March 1909, through the operations of the Improvement Trust, from each of the following:—(a) Sanad lands, (b) Toka lands. and (c) Leaseholds. (2) The estimated amount expected to be realised under each of the three heads mentioned above from the 1st April 1909 up to such time as the aquisition of all the lands comprised in all the sanctioned schemes of the Trust has been completed. (3) The amount collected by them since November 1898 from the holders of sanad lands and leaseholds in the City not included in any of the schemes of the Trust.—(1) The amounts realised by Government up to 31st March 1909 through the operations of the Improvement Trust, are as follows:—(a) From Sanadi lands Rs. 1,92,904. (b) From Toka lands Rs. 28,174. (c) From Leasehold lands Rs. 2,252. Out of this amount a refund of Rs. 8,029 may be granted. In addition to this there is a sum of Rs. 6,12,231 due by the Trust on account of Carnac Road and Bhandari street leases. (2) The estimated amount expected to be realized under each of those three heads from 1st April 1909 until the acquisition of all lands comprised in the sanctioned schemes of the Trust is completed, is as follows:—(a) From Sanadi lands Rs 8 000. (b) From Toka lands Rs. 6 00,000. (c) From Leasehold lands Rs. 1,500. (3) The amount collected by Government since November 1898 from the holders of sanadi and leasehold lands in the City not included in any of the schemes of the Trust is as follows:—(a) From Sanadi lands.—Sanadi lands usually form a portion only of holdings, the remainder of which are held on the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure. Payments are made for the whole holding and it would not be possible to separate the amounts due on account of the sanadi portions without prolonged inquiry. Since 1906 a large number of sanads have been cancelled on payment of premia by the holders. The total amount received in the shape of premia is Rs. 1,01,659. (b) From leasehold lands.—The following statement shows the amount collected in each year from Government leasehold lands. In addition a further sum of Rs. 22, 174 has been received since November 1898 on account of occupancy price on the grant of new leases.

Receipts from leasehold lands.
From November 1898—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1898-1899	10,538	3	3a
1899-900	24,639	7	5
1900-1901	32,355	8	0
1901-1902	37,958	11	7
1902-1903	37,261	3	7
1903 1904	36,699	7	5
1904 1905	38,340	10	11
1905 1906	39,574	13	1
1906 1907	35,900	3	11
1907 1908	1,18,792	13	0b
1908 1909	51,481	6	4
Total ...	4,63,542	8	6

a i.e., 5/12 of year's total receipts.
b Includes Rs. 79,645 received on account of arrears of rent due on municipal workshop land.

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

Will Government be pleased to furnish a full and detailed statement of the negotiations regarding, and the terms, conditions and provisions of, the offer from Europe to place 100 first class and 50 second clasf Taxi-cabs on the streets in Bombay next cold weather, as announced in a press communique issued by them on the 22nd of May 1909?—The Honourable Member is referred to Government Resolution No. 2175, dated 26th May 1909, which is placed on the Council Table.

Will Government be pleased to give the reasons which have led them not to proceed further with the City of Bombay Improvement Act Amendment Bill?—The Honourable Mr. Jenkins will explain the position of Government.

Will Government be pleased to say if, in sanctioning schemes submitted to them by the Board of Trustees under the said Act Government took means to ascertain "the sufficiency of their resources" as required by section 23 thereof? and will Government be pleased to state what were the means, if any, which they adopted for the above purpose?—Section 23 of the City Improvement Act enjoins that the Board should be satisfied of the sufficiency of their resources before they proceed to pass a Resolution that an Improvement scheme should be made. Government have to deal with the scheme under section 27 (2) of the Act. The particulars required by that section have invariably been supplied to Government.

Will Government be pleased to say if they have received from the Board a prospective review of its financial position and, if they have, to place it on the Council Table?—Government have received a review of the financial position of the Board, a copy of which is placed on the Council Table.

Will Government be pleased to give a list of the lands specified in Schedule B (C?) which have been resumed under section 60 (7) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898?—The lands included in Schedule C which have been resumed by Government have been specified in Appendix A to the Administration Report of the Trust for the year ending 31st March 1908. The Honourable Member is referred to that Appendix.

Will Government be pleased to furnish a statement showing for each district of the Presidency—(a) How much land was forfeited for non payment of land-revenue during the years 1906-07 and 1907-8 respectively; (b) How much of the land so forfeited has been given out on the non-transferable tenure specifying the average given on leases—(1) for one year; (2) for more than one year but not more than three years; (3) for more than three but not more than ten years; 4 for more than ten years (a) The Honourable Member is referred to Appendix No. VI to the Land-Revenue Administration Report, Part 1, of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for 1906-7, which contains the information for that year. Similar information for 1907-8 will be given in the report for that year, which will be published in due course. (b) The information has been called for.

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. SETALVAD.

Whether Government have come to any and, if so, what decision with regard to the future of Science Teaching in the Presidency?—Government are awaiting the reply of the Bombay University to their letter No. 3060, dated 18th December 1908, suggesting a revision of the existing curriculum in the interests of Science and of higher education generally.

Whether Government have come to any and, if so what decision on the report of the Committee that was appointed to consider the question of the location of the Elphinstone College? Whether the Government have come to any and, if so, what decision on the question of providing proper residential accommodation for the large number of students attending the Government Law School at Bombay?—The subject is still under consideration pending a decision regarding the future of Science Teaching in this Presidency.

Whether the Board of Management of the Gujarat College have reconsidered the question of Voluntary Science Teaching at the College and, if so, with what result? The following extract from the proceedings of the meeting of the Gujarat College Board held on 3rd February 1909 gives the information required:—"1. (a) Read papers circulated with the President's Memorandum dated 21st January 1909 with reference to a request for the reconsideration of the Board's decision to suspend Optional Science Teaching. Resolved:—The main reasons which actuated the Board in deciding to suspend the teaching of Science were the inadequacy of the present equipment and the want of funds. The Board have a larger balance than was expected, from which the Laboratory apparatus and equipment can be supplemented. It has been represented moreover to the Board that in order to retain Optional Science as part of the College course of studies substantial donations will be forthcoming to increase the endowments fund. In view of these altered circumstances it is resolved that the Board's decision to suspend Optional Science Teaching from April next be cancelled and that the President be authorised to appeal to the Public for a sum of at least Rs. 50,000, and to apply to the Municipality for an increased annualgrant to the College; that Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai be authorised to collect subscriptions in Bombay and that Government may be respectfully informed that the Board confidently hope to raise the endowment fund of the College by half a lakh of rupees in the near future and be requested to assist the Board in placing their finances on a sounder basis.'

Whether the Board have come to any decision as regards the spending of the balance of Rs. 40,000 out of the Imperial Grant of Rs. 50,000 received by the College? (b) It has been proposed to allow the Board to add the unexpended balance of the Imperial Grant to its capital. The decision of the Government of India on the proposal is awaited.

Whether Government have come to any and, if so, what decision on the report of the Director of Public Instruction regarding the establishement of a Training College in the City of Bombay for training teachers for the primary schools in the City?—Government recognise the necessity of establishing a Training College for primary school masters and mistresses in Bombay and are prepared to bear the costs of the staff, the Municipal Corporation providing building. stipends and other incidental charges. An offer to this effect has been made to the Municipal Corporation.

Whether Government will be pleased to state when they will be able to place on the Table the report of the Committee that was appointed in 1905 to conider the needs of the Grant Medical College?—The report with a summary of the action taken thereon up to date is placed on the Table.

Whether Government have passed any orders on the application for a Grant in-aid to the fund raised by public subscription for providing trained nurses in connection with the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital at Matheran?—Grants-in-aid of nursing are given to Government Hospitals only. Government have, however, as a special case, sanctioned, for a period of three years from 1st April 1909, an annual grant of Rs. 650 in aid of nursing at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital at Matheran.

Whether it is true that the Commissioner, S. D., recommended that Government should bear the charges on account of plague measures at Matheran and that Government declined to adopt such recommendation and ordered that the said charges be borne by the Matheran Municipality?—A copy of the orders passed by Government regarding the charges in question is laid on the Table. It will be observed that the charges are correctly debited to Municipal funds. Government, however, have intimated their willingness to consider an application for a grant-in-aid to cover them. They are also considering the whole financial position of the Matheran Municipality in connection with an application for a redistribution of income and expenditure between Provincial and Local Funds.

Whether Government will be pleased to lay on the Table the letter of the Commissoner making the said recommendation and the Resolution of Government on the same?—The Commissioner's letter is printed in the Government orders referred to in the above reply.

Whether it is true that Government determined what the said plague measures and the expenditure thereon including the extra allowance to the Superintendent for plague work should be and that the Municipality had no voice or discretion in the determination of the same?—The answer is in the affirmative.

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. DIKSHIT.

Will Government be pleased to state whether the arrears of income-tax due by the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, for the years prior to 1906 07 have been now recovered? If not, what action has been taken with reference to the same?—The arrears for the years 1905-06 and 1906-07 have been paid. Under the orders of Government the Collector of Sholapur has instituted proceedings against the Company under section 34 (1) (b) of the Income Tax Act, in respect of the latest year for which arreas are due.

Will Government be pleased to state whether pilgrims to Pandharpur and other fairs are still carried in goods waggons and whether the crowding of passengers in such waggons is not calculated to impair their health? Do Government propose to take any action with a view to compel Railway Companies to provide a sufficient number of third class carriages?—The Honourable Member is referred to the answers given by Government to the several similar questions put by him since 1902. It is reported to Government that pilgrims to Pandharpur and other fairs are still carried in certain fixed types of goods waggons when coaching vehicles are not available. Every endeavour is made to avoid over-crowding of passengers when conveyed in waggons. The G. I. P. Railway, and other Railway Administrations, are increasing their stock of passenger vehicles, but even when the stock sanctioned is provided it will be necessary, on occasions of large gatherings, to convey passengers in waggons. Railway Administrations cannot keep stock which would be utilise only on these occasions and remain idle throughout the remainder of the year.

Will Government be pleased to state whether owing to there being no railing to the stone bridge at Kumbar Ves near Poona City accidents usually occur when the river is in flood? If so, will Government be pleased to state whether they intend to provide suitable railings on both sides of the bridge?—Government have been informed that accidents have occurred when the river has been in flood. The dam is in charge of the Poona City Municipality and Government are not aware what steps the Municipality porpose to take to render the crossing more safe.

Is it true that in the village of Kumbhargaum in taluka Patan (district of Satara) the villagers, though they have duly paid the grazing fee for their cattle, have been debarred from grazing their cattle in the allotted area under revised forest orders?—The allegations have attracted the attention of Government, and a report of the facts has been called for.

Has the attention of Government been drawn to Order No. 1 published in the "Dnyan Prakash" of Poona of June 2, alleged to have been issued by the Mamlatdar of Sangameshwar in the Ratnagiri Collecterate to the village authorities under his control regarding public meetings held in the village temples and elsewhere even for religiou [redacted] if so, will Government be pleased [redacted] Table copy of such orders?—The re [redacted] portion of the question is in the affir [redacted] regard to the latter portion there is no reason to doubt the substantial accuracy of the version which appeared in the newspaper referred to.

Will Government be pleased to state whether the minimum price fixed for the sale of liquor in Poona is less than the cost price thereof? If so, will they be pleased to state why the minimum is fixed so low?—The object of imposing a minimum selling price for country spirit and of enforcing it so far as it is possible to do so is to prevent reckless competition among sellers and to deter shop-keepers from undue efforts to clear off stocks towards the close of the period of the currency of their licenses. With this object the minimum selling price for country spirit is fixed at the sanctioned rate of still-head duty on the spirit.

Is it true that Babul plantation by the road-side has the effect of making the fields over which its shade extends unproductive? Have Government considered the advisability of removing Babul trees from the road-side and substituting instead Vad, Pimpri, Nim or other trees?—Complaints have been made from time to time that Babul trees are injurious to crops. There is reason to believe that in some localities the complaints are well founded, but in other localities it is a matter of common experience that the finest crops are to be found under Babul trees standing in the fields. The Babul, however, is a poor road side tree and Government have already issued orders that it should never be planted on the road-side except in parts where no other tree will thrive. It is the intention of Government that existing Babul trees should, as far as practicable, be gradually removed from road-sides to make room for other kinds of trees that yield a pleasanter shade.

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. PAREKH.

Will Government be pleased to say—(a) Whether Hirjibhai Edalji was the licensee of the liquor-shop of Olpad during the year 1908-09 and paid Rs. 3,000 as the fee for his license? (b) Whether the license for the year 1909-10 for the Olpad shop has been given to Ratanji Merwanji Pariavala for Rs. 1,100? (c) Whether Hirjibhai Edalji was one of the bidders and expressed his willingness to pay Rs. 1,500 for the license? (d) Whether in a majority of cases in the district of Surat the licensee for keeping liquor-shops for 1909-10 were given to the persons who held license for the same shops during 1908-09? (e) Why was the license of the Olpad liquor-shop for 1909-10 not given to Hirjibhai Edalji?—A petition was received by Government from Hirjibhai Edalji in which it was stated that—(a) the licensee was Jamshedji Nasarwanji, and the fee was Rs. 3,000; (b) the license had been allotted to Ratanji Merwanji for Rs. 1,100; (c) Hirjibhai Edalji was willing to pay Rs. 1,509 for the license; (d) the liquor-shops were given to all the old licensees in Olpad taluka except Hirjibhai Edalji, and to many licensees of one year's standing in Bulsar taluka. (e) The Collector is invested with full discretion to reject an applicant or bidder for a license to whom he deems it undesirable to grant a license.

Will Government be pleased to say whether they propose to fix any minimum annual income as the limit of estates to be taken under management by the Talukdari Settlement Officer under the Gujarat Talukdars' Act?—No limit of the kind proposed in the question has hitherto been before Government. Government are not prepared to fix such a limit at present.

Will Government be pleased to say—(a) Whether in connection with Talukdari estates of the Ahmedabad district remission of the portion of the Government demand which is due to water rate in respect of rice lands is given during the years in which they do not receive sufficient water for a successful crop? (b) Is such remission given to Talukdars who receive famine remission in consequence of recommendations in Mr. Robertson's report.—(a) The Honourable Member is referred to No. 7 of the Suspensions and Remissions Rule which were published under Press Note No. 2703, dated 13th March 1907. This rule has since been amended and a copy of the amended rule is appended to this reply. The rule relates to remissions to occupants of Government land of the Government demand in respect to that land. In Talukdari estates the Government demand does not relate to the land held by the cultivators who are the tenants of the Talukdar and are not Government occupants, but is fixed in the form of "jama" on the estate. Remissions of "jama" are not regulated by the Suspensions and Remissions Rules. As however the Honourable Member is aware considerable reductions, suspensions and remissions of "jama" have been given from time to time. The grant of this relief is governed generally by the circumstances of the Talukdars.

Will Government be pleased to state what is the number of shops for the sale of foreign and country spirits and of refreshment-rooms in each of the municipal wards of the City of Bombay?

The following are the figures for 1908-1909:—

Ward	No. of liquor shops. Country.	Foreign.	No. of refresh-ment-rooms.
A	19 (after taking into account the reduction of 4 shops).	4	17
B	23 (after taking into account the reduction of 3 shops).	8	1
C	58 (after taking into account the reduction of 8 shops).	12 (after taking into account the reduction of 1 shop).	9
D	38 (after taking into account the reduction of 3 shops.)	6	6
E	64 (after taking into account the reduction of 5 shops).	13	4
F	35 (after taking into account 2 shops transferred from E ward).	5	1
G	32 (after taking into account 1 shop transferred from E, ward).	Nil	4

The figures for 1909-10 have not been reported to Government, but it is not probable that there has been any material change.

(a) Will Government be pleased to state what is the number of new licenses for the retail and wholesale vending of foreign liquor granted within the Fort of Bombay since April 1, 1908? (b) What were the special circumstances under which the new licenses were granted?—Information has been called for.

THE MONSOON AND IRRIGATION.

Satisfactory Outlook.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The early determination of both the monsoon currents to the Himalaya region, where heavy rain has fallen at least a fortnight before the normal period, will have an excellent effect. As regards the supply of water to the great canal system of the Punjab and the United Provinces, there should be no shortage in any instance and demands for irrigation should be fully met. In the Punjab Canal Colonies, particularly, the results should be directly felt, for when the monsoon is late in the hills irrigation is retarded, and there is a large area under cultivation requiring an enormous volume of water during June or July.

PUNDIT Mukhoda Charan Hamadhya charged with harbouring dacoits in the Bighati case was on Thursday last ordered to be released on bail for Rs. 2,000 pending trial at the Sessions. The bail originally fixed was Rs. 10,000.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 17.

The early part of the Simla season of 1909 was as has been before remarked exceedingly quiet and uneventful from a social point of view, but everyone prophesied that when the State ball, the polo and the races came on the situation would change and the station would wake and resume its wonted air of gaiety. Not only did the State ball, the polo and the races come on, but there also came on a premature advance of the monsoon which interfered more or less with each one of these events. We have not been visited by anything like the continuous downpour with which Darjeeling has been afflicted, for whereas Darjeeling in the past ten days has received over 27 inches of rain and is now 20 inches in excess of the normal, Simla during the same ten days received only four, but the showers have come most inopportunely and have succeeded in interfering with many of our fixtures.

On Sunday and Monday the 6th and 7th there were heavy showers and the ground at Anandale was found to be too wet and too slippery for the finals of the pole tournament to take place so that the polo dinner at Viceregal Lodge on Monday evening was held before the final result of the tournament was known. Thirty players, including representatives of the Patiala team and four umpires, were entertained by His Excellency. On the following day the two teams, that of the K. D. G's and that from Patiala, met at Anandale. The ground was very heavy after the rain, but the finals produced the finest game of the whole tournament. The "man in the street" had anticipated a victory for Patiala, the fine drill and steadiness of the Patiala quartette having raised the belief that they would finally win the cup, but the K. D. G's played a splendid game and won the match by three goals to one. This was the only tie in which the K. D. G's had any points scored against them as they won love games both from the Viceregal Staff team and from the Indian Cavalry team. At the conclusion of the meeting, Lady Minto presented the Challenge Cup to the winning team, each member of which at the same time received a small silver cup. Wednesday was another Anandale day as the annual horse show was held then. This is always a very popular function in Simla as most people own horse-flesh of sorts and many are entered for the different competitions. Lord and Lady Minto were present and the band of the Wilts played during the afternoon, so that what with the bright dresses, the gay crowd and the fine afternoon, Anandale presented a very gay scene. The entries, if not very large, were good of their kind and the pole ponies and Arabs were especially fine. The jumping is always the most popular event of the show, and large crowds assembled on both sides of the course to watch these events. It may have been partly on this account that both horses and ponies were rather excited and in some cases exhibited an objection to take their jumps kindly.

On Friday the 11th, the State ball took place at Viceregal Lodge. About nine hundred people attended and the Police arrangements to control the traffic must have been anything but easy. Allowing that about fifty people walked or rode up to Viceregal Lodge there were at least 850 rickshaws and about 3,500 jampanis and coolies to be controlled and settled in their places and to arrange for; this large crowd on the top of a Himalayan hill must have been a very onerous problem. The scene within Viceregal Lodge was exceptionally brilliant. Full dress was worn by both soldiers and civilians, while ladies make a point of wearing their smartest frocks. The grounds outside were beautifully illuminated with coloured electric lights and supper was served in a large shamiana on the north side of the house so as to leave both the diningroom and ballroom available for dancing. Their Excellencies preceded by all the members of staff, entered the ballroom at about ten and the Lancers were immediately formed, the following dancing in the State set:—

His Excellency the Viceroy...Lady Dane
H. H. Sir Louis Dane.........Lady Minto
Lord Kitchener.................Lady Adamson
Sir Harvey Adamson............Mrs. Miller
Hon. Mr. Miller..................Mrs. Harvey
Mr Justice Richards............Lady Ketty Vincent
Mr. Justice Robertson ....Lady Violet Crawley
Mr. Lionel Jacob ....Lady A. Carrington

Quite late in the evening a thunderstorm with a high wind rolled up causing some discomfort to those who were then leaving.

Owing in part to this storm and to a further fall of rain on Saturday morning the course at Anandale was in such a sodden state that the first day's races had to be postponed as also a very large lunch party which Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilsen had proposed to give at Anandale before the races. As a consequence all Simla was rather at a loose end, Saturday being always a popular day for races, and nearly everyone having arranged to spend the afternoon on the course. On Sunday the weather continued showery, much to the despair of various hospitable ladies who had arranged for picnics, but Monday was fine. The members of the Race Committee themselves went round the course as hard as they could to see if the races might safely be held and as no harm resulted the postponed lunch and the postponed race meeting both came off. Lord and Lady Minto and Lord Kitchener attended and the miniature race-course, with its enclosure, paddock and tents presented an animated and pretty scene. The racing was of course slow as the ground was heavy, while it was impossible beforehand to make anything approaching a satisfactory shot at the probable winners.

It is to be feared that the above account gives a somewhat exaggerated idea of the frivolousness of our proceedings. There is however of course another side to the shield. The Meteorological Department has been delivered of its monsoon forecast in which it adumbrates a total monsoon rainfall of more than the average amount, a prediction which, as most of us have been at different times more or less soaked during the past ten days, we are generally prepared to endorse. The Municipal Committee are seriously engaged with the consideration of the objections which have been received regarding their proposed taxes on dogs, visitors and conservancy. Some of these objections are reasonable, some merely frivolous, but it will take the committee a considerable time to consider them all. Some wag appears to have taken advantage of the credulity of the Municipal mehtars to make them believe that they came under the head of visitors, as among the petitions there is one very extensively signed by members of this useful but unobtrusive class, who point out that they should not be classed as visitors, and that they are unable to pay a seasonable tax of Rs. 30 per head.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN BARRISTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 19.

Mr. H. N. Hirjee, a leading member of the Mandalay Bar, died yesterday at Maymyo. The deceased was a prominent citizen of Mandalay and a vigilant and energetic member of its Municipal Corporation He came to Burma twenty-five years ago from the Malabar Coast, and built up a considerable legal practice in Upper Burma, where his unostentatious and catholic charity were well known.

MIDNAPORE CASE INQUIRY.

Further Witnesses Examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

A large number of witnesses attended the Midnapur inquiry yesterday, when further grave allegations made against the Police and a prosecuting counsel of bribes offered to and attempts made to tamper with witnesses.

CALCUTTA, June 20.

At the Midnapore enquiry yesterday, witness Ashupal said that he had given money to certain persons and produced documentary evidence in support of the allegation. Peary Dass, father of Santosh, and a number of other witnesses were also examined.

NASIK NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, June 18.

NASIK is looking loveliest. We have had early and heavy rain, and the golf links are already a brilliant green and give promise of an early season to keen golfers. The greens will probably be ready for play a month earlier this year, if the rain continues. A new green is being laid down at the 7th hole. Golfers are already making an appearance from Bombay for the week-end.

The cricket pitch is also being prepared and we hope to have some successful matches with other stations during the season.

On Wednesday the 16th, Nasik was the scene of a very pretty and popular wedding; the happy couple being Miss Beatrice Van Someren, the daughter of Mr. Van Someren, Postmaster-General, Bombay and Mrs. Van Someren, and Mr. F. Sievwright, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Sievwright of Ahmedabad.

The clerk of the weather favoured us with a beautiful day, which reminded us of English summer weather. Only one light shower of rain fell as the guests were arriving at the reception, and which I am told is considered lucky for the happy couple. The church was tastefully decorated by the friends of the bride, with pot plants and bamboos, which gave a very graceful effect. The ceremony took place at one o'clock, at the pretty church of St. Andrews' which filled at a quarter to one with the friends and relations of the couple. The Rev. G. Clark officiated, assisted by the Rev. T. J. Ison. The bridegroom was ably supported by his brother, Mr. Andrew Sievwright, as best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a lovely gown of soft ivory white satin with draped bodice, transparent yoke and pearl trimmings; the light train hanging from the left shoulder. She wore a Brussels net veil and orange blossoms. Her ornaments consisted of a lovely brooch of pearls amethysts and tiny emeralds and a heavy curb bracelet, the gifts of the bridegroom, also a beautiful necklace; and carried a very pretty shower bouquet of tuberoses and everlastings.

She was attended by four bridesmaids, Miss Iris Van Someren (sister of the bride) Miss Sievwright and Miss Ethel Sievwright (sisters of the bridegroom) and Miss Bean (cousin of the bride). They looked charming in dainty Empire gowns of soft white muslin and lace, and large reseda green satin picture hats, pleated with white under the brim, and trimmed with marguerites and white heather. They carried white crooks, decorated with flowers and long white satin streamers. They wore pearl rings the gifts of the bridegroom. They grouped themselves in a semi-circle at the chancel steps. Miss Heywood presided at the organ and two pretty hymns were sung: "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" and "May the grace of Christ our Saviour." The bride and bridegroom made the responses in calm clear voices. The marriage service concluded, they signed their names in the register, and left the church to the strains of the Wedding March. From the church the guests drove to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Van Someren, where the reception was held and offered their congratulations to the radiantly happy pair. The pretty bride's-cake cut, their healths were drunk and many congratulatory telegrams were received by Mr. and Mrs. Sievwright wishing them happiness. There were many pretty toilettes amongst the guests and Mrs. Van Someren looked very well in a gown of brown silk voile and cream lace, and a pretty toque of soft brown coque feathers. Mrs. Sievwright wore grey silk voile and a hat with mauve and white lilac. It was a very merry party that gathered in the tent and partook of cake, champagne, and ices, and an immense array of beautiful presents displayed in the drawing room.

The bride's going away dress was of some soft cream meterial, and she wore a large hat trimmed with a wreath of mauve orchids and velvet strings to match. The couple left for the station at 3 o'clock in Mr. Jackson's motor car, kindly lent for the occasion, and before leaving underwent the usual shower of confetti and rice. Old shoes of all kinds and descriptions, were surreptitiously attached to the motor car, and they drove away amid cheers from the guests, the shoes bumping and trundling gaily down the road. One or two friends proceeded to the station in motors to give them a final send off and the same shoes did duty on the railway carriage.

HYDERABAD IMPROVEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Preliminary Note on improvements of the City of Hyderabad has been issued by Mr. M. Visvesvaraya M.I.C.E., Consulting Engineer. On looking through it one cannot help remarking on a few points. In paragraph 9 of the above note one reads of boulevards which sounds more of a continental style than a City like Hyderabad with its narrow lanes and equally narrow streets, which were intended when the City was built for horse and palanquin traffic. During the time of Sir Salar Jung the 1st, the Municipality was started; with his indomitable courage, will and diplomacy he was able to convert some of the main thoroughfares and some of the lanes for vehicular traffic and since then efforts have been made by authorities to widen these by a few inches, but they have failed and it is not likely that an inch of ground would be gained for these purposes. Hyderabad is largely inhabited by Mahomedans whose female folks even of the poorest do not appear in public; hence it is not possible to see when and by whom will these boulevards with side walks and small parks or gardens with play grounds and decorative shrubberies be constructed and utilised. As I have said, the prioent thoroughfares, which cannot be possibly widened due to the various vested interests, are already too narrow for the vehicular and pedestrian traffic and it is difficult to see where the Electric tramways could possibly be located. If it only runs along the devastated area it would scarcely be a mile in length. A large portion of the devastated are a both on the north and south banks of the river consisted of paddy fields and it was only in recent years that the poorer peoply erected their tenements. As far as I have seen, mud hovels have already been constructed in a large portion of the devastated area and houses of brick and mud have sprung up on old irregular foundations. All this will go to show that although there are Central Relief Committees, Sub-Committees, Special Relief Officers and experts, all of them could not regulate; hence we cannot hope anything in feature. How very easy it is to suggest that new roads should be laid out and old ones widened according to the altered condition of residence and traffic, seeing that there is already in the Municipal office plans far widening the roads in the city of Hyderabad, but no headway has been made as yet. It is difficult to see why the running of the sewage of the City into the river Musi which is the only outlet for sewage is objected to; the water of the river is not used for potable purposes and the "innocent Musi" has no running water in it after the monsoons, but that of the drains and this stagnant sewage according to modern idea undergoes purification by being exposed to the hot rays of the sun, by nitrifying bacteria and is used in large quantities for irrigation purposes, so is the water in the Mir Jumla tank and it is seldom that one notices any water in the Mir Jumla tank after the monsoons.

The majority of the people get their water from the stand post in the public streets which is free and house connection is taxed; hence the very small number of private connections. No doubt the filtering arrangements at present are unsatisfactory and Umda Saugar water supply has no filter beds at all.

Owing to the lengthy nature of this letter on the Notes I shall reserve my remarks on the unsuitability a water carriage system for Hyderabad. I have conclusively brought forward that whatever has been suggested in the Preliminary Note on the improvement of City of Hyderabad have already been suggested but not carried out and we expect Mr. Visvesvaraya to tell us something new and more practical than the construction of boulewards, electric tramways and water carriage system together with its initial and subsequent expenditure which could hardly be met with at the present state of expenditure on experts observatories, motorcars, etc.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

A DIVORCE RECORD.

Los Angeles county, in California, has established a divorce record for the first five months of 1909. The figures indicate that one divorce has been granted since Jan. 1 for every four marriages celebrated. This is an increase over the ratio during 1908, when it was one to six, in San Francisco one to seven, and in the whole of the United States one to twelve. Four hundred and sixty interlocutory and 202 final decrees have been granted at Los Angeles in five months of the present year.

THE GOKALDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

IN review of the Report of the Committee appointed to ascertain the requirements of the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, the following Government Resolution has been issued:—

Before the passing of Bombay Act III of 1907 the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, was maintained jointly by the Municipality and Government. The hospital has no Endowment Fund. The Municipality gave a contribution towards the maintenance of the hospital limited to Rs. 36,000 per annum, out of which a sum of Rs. 1,000 was set apart for nursing. Government, after granting a site and adding a lakh of rupees to the late Mr. Gokaldas's donation of one and a half lakhs, undertook to maintain the building and to provide the Medical Officer in charge of the Institution.

Up to the year 189[illegible] the full sum of Rs. 36,000 per annum from Municipal funds was not required. Since then, the expenses of the hospital have with difficulty been kept within this sum. Government have occasionally met small and unavoidable excesses of current expenditure over income in addition to their share of the maintenance charges.

In 1905 Government appointed a Committee to advise them on the following points:—

"First.—In ascertaining their requirements of the hospital, which appear urgent and essential, and in deciding which of these should be postponed if the maintenance fund of the hospital cannot be increased.

"Second.—What approximately will be the (a) immediate non-recurring, and (b) the additional recurring expenditure involved (exclusive of expenditure for which the Nursing Association are responsible), and how much the total annual expenditure, including (b) but excluding the salary of the Medical Officer in charge and repairs to building, will exceed the sum of Rs. 36,000 per annum contributed by the Corporation.

"Third.—Whether to meet these requirements, both initial and recurring, the assistance of the public of Bombay can be counted on.

"Fourth.—In the event of funds being forthcoming and thereby the usefulness of the hospital increased, whether an Administrative Committee should be appointed whose principal duties will be the management of the hospital and the collection of subscriptions for its maintenance over and above the contributions from Government and the Municipality before alluded to.

"Fifth. On any other matters connected with the subject which they may deem proper."

The Committee's Report was received by Government on 7th June, 1907. They were of opinion that some additions to, and alterations in, the present hospital building are urgently called for. With regard to the out-buildings, the Committee remarked that a radical improvement is absolutely and urgently called for. The additions to the hospital considered necessary by the Committee are mentioned in paragraph 25 of their report. The Committee roughly estimate the cost of the first seven items at not less than Rs. 50,000 and of all the items (1 to 18) at between Rs. 1,00,0 0. They also propose the entertainment of an additional staff costing more than Rs. 4,000 per annum.

To the eighteen works proposed by the Committee, the Surgeon-General suggests the addition of a dark-room for working the X-ray apparatus at the hospital and for other purposes. He observes that the Committee have under-estimated the grant for expenditure, which in his opinion should be Rs. 12,000 in addition to the Municipal contribution.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has very carefully considered the proposals made by the Committee and the Surgeon-General. Under the Police Charges arrangements it has been provided that Government shall "continue to maintain" certain institutions (including the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital) "up to their existing standard of efficiency and with such expansion in case of the St. George's Hospital and the Grant Medical College only as the future may demand." It has also been arranged that "Government will for the future be liable for nothing in the shape of medical relief and its extension in the City beyond the institutions above specified as they at present exist," and that the Municipal liability for increased expenditure will take the shape of supplying, as necessity occurs, new institutions over which they will have full control. Government are not therefore bound to incur expenditure to meet expanding needs in the case of the Gokhaldas Tejpal Hospital such as the Committee propose. Having regard to the fact that the question of improving the building and the staff of this hospital has been under consideration for four years, pending the issue of the Committee's Report, and that meanwhile the hospital did not receive the assistance that it might otherwise have been given, Government are prepared to sanction an additional establishment costing approximately Rs. 2,500 per mensem and to undertake the following works at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000:—(1) out-patients' department, (2) mortuary, (3) hospital assistants' quarters, (4) servants' quarters, (5) kitchens and stores, (6) dark-room for the X-ray apparatus.

The Public Works Department will arrange for the preparation of plans and estimates for these works at an early date.

Orders with regard to the additional establishment will be issued separately.

His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the Committee that for purely administrative purposes a Committee is not required for the hospital.

The Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital is now on a similar footing to other Government hospitals in the City. The Accountant-General should therefore be requested to suggest a contract grant in consultation with the Surgeon-General.

THE BHILS AND A SECOND DIWALI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It interested me to read the article in your issue of the 15th instant, and to learn therefrom that the Bhils had secured another champion in the person of Mr. Vernon. Our friends, the Bhils, have many such, as I believe that all officials who have served in this district, would be both ready and willing to espouse their cause. I myself have known such from Dr. Pollen's time downwards, and all without exception had a goodword to say for brother Bhil. And there is much need for such championship, as the Bhil is an individual who is oppressed, browbeaten and down trodden on every hand. But the Bhil is nothing if not superstitious: evil sprits, witches and ghosts are specially dreaded by them. Their old superstitions cling to them, and are hard to scotch or kill. As an instance of this we have a second celebration of Diwali being observed to-day in Jhalod. Now Diwali was observed here some months ago, and why it should be again observed by the Bhils was a mystery to me until I made enquiry and learned as follows:—A story is going the rounds to the effect that a short time ago a woman in Malwa gave birth to three sons. No sooner were the children born than one walked to the door step and sat down there, the second mounted to the eaves board and sat on it, while number three mounting the roof sat on the ridge tiles. It is reported that the child on the door step cried out, "There will be an abundant, and plentiful harvest this year." Number two on the eaves chimed in, "But there will be no one to eat thereof," while number three from his coigne of vantage on the roof solemnly declared that if the people again celebrated Diwali they would live and not die. Another story runs to the effect that a number of cow-herds were winding their cattle across the border, when an old woman appeared to them, and enquired if they had observed Diwali. They replied in the affirmative; but the old lady didn't seem satisfied and said, "But I wasn't at home that day and didn't see it, so you must observe it again." To this the cow-herds objected as they had already observed it. Then a wonderful thing happened. All the cattle, with all the herds save one, were instantly turned into stone! The survivor fled and told it in the village, with the result that the people then were so frightened that they immediately began to re-celebrate Diwali and the strange part of the story is that as the celebration proceeded the animals and herds who had been turned into stone began to revive and came to life again, and when I heard the story first on Tuesday week, all, save two, had come to life, and it was hoped that, as the celebrations proceeded they also would return to their nomal condition.

As the story spreads, it seems to grow in volume as it goes. When I first heard it only two cowherds were mentioned; but when I heard it again to-day in Jhalod the two had increased to twenty!—Yours &c.,

GEO, W. BLAIR.

Mission House, Jhalod, Panchmahals, June 6.

"THE PRESENT SITUATION".

YESTERDAY, at the Hirabag, Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik delivered a lecture on "The Present Situation." Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya presided.

The lecturer said that some words of advice were necessary in these days of difficulty and for this they missed very much the great Tilak, whose presence among them in the times through which they were passing would have been a source of great inspiration. Arabindo Ghose was another such person. It was a matter of great regret that the proposed meeting to express their joy at the acquittal of Arabindo Ghose and at the sense of justice displaced by the Judge should have been prohibited by the Bombay Police authorities. The acquittal of Ghose in these days was godsent. The times through which they were passing were not congenial to the national movement. The Government naturally looked with disfavour on that movement, and the policy of conciliation, or of repression, or the mixed policy of conciliation and repression was directed towards the suppression, if not the annihilation, of that movement. Only the other day Lord Curzon called this movement a curse to civilization. Two ideals had lately been put before the public of India. The one was the ideal of self-government on Colonial lines, of which the foremost exponent was the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale; and the other was the ideal of absolute autonomy and independence, which was advocated by Befin Chunder Pal and Arabindo Ghose. Which of these ideals should they choose? For himself he had no hesitation in declaring that the only genuine ideal which they should cherish was the ideal of absolute independence. This ideal of the Young India Party might not be realised for years to come, but in the long run it was bound to be realised and become an accomplished fact. He then quoted some passages from Mazzini and declared that he was an humble disciple of Ghose, whose opinions should guide them. He again asked his hearers to cherish the ideal of absolute independence, to worship it at the altar of their heart and to cherish it secretly if they could not do it publicly, never mind the Government policy of conciliating one party and repressing the other.

The Chairman said that to his mind the two ideals did not materially differ from each other. They were most concerned with the ways and methods of achieving their ideals than with the ideals themselves. The chief thing in which their Swarajya lay was the principle of no taxation without representation, which was the principle adopted by all civilised Governments. For the realisation of their ideal they should mainly rely on themselves, of which they had lately given a practical illustration by using only Swadeshi goods when the Government refused to protect their industries by laying import duties on foreign-made goods. He was sure that in their sacred struggle of raising themselves in the scale of nations God would help them and the British statemen themselves would come forward to help them when they saw that the Indians helped themselves. He proposed a vote thanks to the lecturer.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings. At the conclusion of the meeting cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Tilak ki Jai" and "Shivaji ki Jai" were raised.

WALKER'S STAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A huge joke was perpetrated the other day by some waggish correspondent of the "Paisa Akhbar," Lahore, who made the statement that Mr. Chatwood, of the Hyderabad Observatory, had discovered a new fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation of Cassiopea and named it after his benefactor, Mr. Walker, C.S.I., Financial Minister, Hyderabad. It was alleged that the new star had an infinitesimal parallax, that it was ten thousand times as big as the sun, that the solar system was rushing towards it with ever-increasing velocity to be destroyed by its impact which was destined to occur five thousand years hence, that the spectra of the new star proved it to be composed, for the most part, of radium, and that for all this splendid discovery the telescopic and spectroscopic researches of Mr. Chatwood were responsible.

The joke also seems to have have had a serious side, for after having ascribed to the Superintendent of the Hyderabad Observatory a research, which would have done credit to the theoretical genius of the author of the nebular hypothesis and the empirical talents of the inceptor of the heliocentric theory, the correspondent of "Paisa Akhbar" suddenly takes up a half indignant, half bantering attitude and insinuates by an irony which is as fine as it is stinging, that the Hyderabad Observatory, far from serving any scientific purpose, is intended only to provide certain fortunate individuals who happen to be in the good graces of the Financial Minister, with the loaves and fishes of Government patronage. The correspondent seems to remind the intelligent reader in his typically humorous manner, that the many lakhs of rupees which have up to this time been spent by the Nizam's Government upon the so-called Observatory, have been a waste of the public funds.

The serious side of the correspondent's literary escapade seems to have so far been overlooked, that the leading vernacular journals have published the news of the discovery of Walker's star with gusto, and by this time the name of "Mr. Chatwood, the celebrated Astronomer Royal at the Court of Hyderabad," has become a household word in Urdu reading circles. It is a matter for yet greater surprise that Mr. Chatwood has not yet repudiated the "discovery" attributed to him.

SHADE OF HIPPARCHUS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 19.

Lieutenant Reynolds Royal Irish Fusiliers, on promotion to Captain, is posted to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, Aldershot.

Captain C. H. Leveing is posted to the 135th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on promotion to Major.

Lieutenant Sarson, No. 4 Ammunition Column, Hyderabad, is posted to 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Bangalore, on promotion to Captain.

Captain Barrett, Royal Lancaster Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant, 1st Bengal-Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Wyatt, No. 2 Mountain Battery, is appointed to the 27th Indian Mountain Battery at Bhamo.

RAIN AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LUCKNOW, June 20.

What was apparently the monsoon burst here last evening. The sky was heavily clouded and rain fell for nearly an hour, accompanied by lightning and thunder.

LONDON'S latest motor fire engine, just received at the headquarters fire station in Southwark Bridge Road, after successful tests, will prove a welcome addition to the plant of the Fire Brigade when the latter is called upon to deal with serious fires in the warehouse or manufacturing districts of the Metropolis. The new motor is a steam-driven machine of an entirely new type having separate propelling and pumping engines, and has been constructed in the works of Messrs. Shand, Mason and Co., of Blackfriars. A quick-steaming boiler of special design furnishes the motive power for both engines, while steam is raised and maintained by an improved form of oil-fuel furnace. The pumping powers of the engine are exceptional, the capacity being about 500 gallons per minute delivered at high pressure.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

An Exciting Game.

"A" TEAM COLLAPSE.

The match between the "A" and the "B" teams, which was left unfinished on Saturday before last, was continued Saturday last, and provided some very interesting game. The "B" team played a splendid uphill game and they were on the point of creating a cricket record—the juniors thrashing the seniors—when want of time snatched from them what would undoubtedly have been a memorable victory. The fault lay partly with the "B" team that they did not win the match. Some of their batsmen did adopt forcing tactics, but the "tail" failed to be effective and most of them did not appear to realise that on an occasion like that the Jessopian were the only tactics that should have been adopted and that could have gained for them a victory. But they failed to realise the situation, and time was called when only a few runs were wanted to win the match.

On the previous Saturday, the "A" team going in to bat had made 188, to which the "B" team responded with 74 runs for 9 wickets. On resumption of play last Saturday the latter carried their total to 133. The "A" team's second venture realised only 77, only Powell and Stileman entering into double figures. The juniors were thus left to make 133 to win the match, but they could make only 108 for the loss of 11 wickets when time was called and the match ended in a draw.

The following are the scores:—

"A" TEAM.

1st Innings.

Mr S N Powell, c and b Elliott	4
Mr E C Reid, c Beadle, b Marsden ...	55
Mr E G Lover, c Blair, b Elliott ...	8
Mr G C Phillips, b DeBurgh	18
Mr F L Sprott, c Montgomery, b Elliott ...	53
Mr C G Stileman, c Beadle, b Elliott ...	11
Mr C D Baker, c and b Hogg	12
Mr L F Hearson, run out...	12
Comdr D F Vines, b Elliott	8
Mr E E Coombs, not out	0
Mr E E Christie, c and b Hogg	0
Extras	7
Total ...	188

2nd Innings.

Mr E E Coombs, c Blair, b Hewlett ...	9
Mr E E Christie, b Elliott...	6
Mr S N Powell, c Marsh, b Hewlett ...	26
Mr E Lover, b Hewlett	0
Mr L F Hearson, b Hewlett	2
Mr C D Baker, c and b Hewlett	0
Commdr Vines, b Hogg	4
Mr C G Stileman, b Elliott	13
Mr G C Phillips, b Hogg	2
Mr F L Sprott, not out	5
Mr E C Reid, c and b Elliott	4
Extras	6
Total ...	77

"B" TEAM.

1st Innings.

Mr DeBurgh, c Christie, b Coombs. ...	10
Mr C M Beadle, c Coombs, b Lover. ...	6
Mr S A Osborne, b Coombs.	2
Mr Elliott, c Stileman, b Lover ...	5
Mr C H Hewlett, b Coombs...	1
Mr A B Bishop, b Coombs	2
Mr A D Clarke, c Sprott, b Lover... ...	10
Mr Marsden, c and b Powell	12
Mr Montgomery, c Baker, b Christie ...	22
Mr H Blair, c Coombs, b Stileman ...	16
Mr P M D Sanderson, c Coombs, b Stileman	
Mr T Reid, st Sprott, b Coombs	15
Captain Burne, run out	1
Mr E H Dangleish, b Phillips	0
Mr B C Marsh, st Sprott, b Phillips ...	7
Mr M N Hogg, b Coombs	2
Mr A C Lendrum, c and b Phillips. ...	3
Mr M Cox, not out	4
Extras	7
Total ...	133

2nd Innings.

Mr DeBurgh, c Reid, b Lover	0
Mr C M Beadle, b Coombs,...	4
Capt Berne, run out	19
Mr P M D Sanderson, c Stileman, b Powell	32
Mr E S Montgomery, l.b.w., b Powell ...	0
Mr A D Clarke, b Stileman...	15
Mr T Reid, c Hearson, b Lover	19
Mr Marsden, b Stileman	2
Mr Elliott, b Lover	7
Mr H Blair, c Vines, b Lover	6
Mr S A Osborne, b Coombs...	2
Mr A S Bishop, not out	1
Mr C H Hewlett, not out	1
Extras	0
Total (for 11 wickets)...	108

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

"A" TEAM.

1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Hewlett......	6	15	3	0
Elliott	18	61	4	5
DeBurgh ...	10	37	1	1
Osborne......	4	14	0	0
Marsden ...	6	29	0	1
Beadle	1	3	0	0
Hogg	6	22	0	2

2nd Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Hewlett ...	11	19	1	5
Elliott......	5	33	1	3
Hogg	9	25	0	2

"B" TEAM.

2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Lover	7	24	1	3
Coombs ...	8	26	0	3
Phillips ...	4	17	1	0
Powell......	4	15	0	2
Stileman...	5	20	1	2

Poona Gymkhana vs. Nizam C. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 19.

This match was played to-day when the Gymkhana went in first and were all out on the afternoon for the respectable total of 188, Greig again being the top scorer. The Muslims held out for 132 and were accordingly beaten by 56 runs.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major A S Arnold, b Abdur Rahim ...	18
Capt J G Greig b Mahomed	35
Lieut J D Wickham, c Mahomed, b Aziz...	21
Capt E F Rutter run out...	15
Mr G Hopkins, c and b Mahomed... ...	0
Lieut P G Egerton, b Mahomed	0
Capt E D Tillard, b Yussuf Beg	31
Capt G A Sullivan, b Aziz...	0
Major L J Wood, b Mahomed	3
Lieut J Robinson, c Momba, b Mahomed...	8
Major W M Southey, not out	20
Extras	37
Total ...	188

NIZAM C. C.

Mr Aziz, l b w, b Greig	20
Mr Nizamud n, b Southey	0
Mr Abdul Kader, c Rutter, b Robinson ...	7
Mr Yussuf Beg, b Robinson	47
Mr Mahomed, b Southey	27
Mr Patel, b Sullivan	0
Mr Gul Mahomed, b Southey	10
Mr Syed Saheb, b Southey	0
Mr Mahomed Sahab, c Grant, b Robinson...	0
Mr Abdul Kader, b Southey	1
Mr Kassim not out...	1
Mr Abdur Rahim, b Robinson	2
Extras	17
Total ...	132

Islam Gymkhana Cricket Fixtures, 1909.

Date.		CLUBS.	Ground.
June.			
Sat.	12	Anj. Islam H. School C. C.......	Home.
Sun.	13	Borah C. Club.....................	"
Sat.	19	Wilson College Gymkhana.......	"
Sun.	20	Liberal C. C. (Esplanade).......	"
Sat.	26	New High School C. C.........	"
Sun.	27	Coronation C. C..................	"
July.			
Sat.	3	St. Xavier's College Gym......	"
Sun.	4	Alliance C. C....................	"
Thurs.	8	Poona Gymkhana..............	Poona.
Sat.	10	Bombay Gymkhana...............	Home.
Sun.	11	John Bright C. C..................	"
Sat.	17	Albert C. C........................	"
Sun.	18	Gawd Saraswat C. C............	"
Sat.	24	Municipal C. C....................	"
Sun.	25	Young Hindus C. C.............	"
Sat.	31		
August.			
Sun.	1	Bombay Jewish C. C.............	Home.
Sat.	7	Grant Medical Collg. Gym.......	"
Sun.	8	Parsee Gymkhana................	Out.
"	8	Willington C. C..................	Home.
Sat.	14	Young Men's C. C...............	"
Sun.	15	New Shevaji C. C................	"
Sat.	21	Mahomedan C. C.................	"
Sun.	22	Parsee Gymkhana................	"
Sat.	28		
Sun.	29	International C. C..............	"
Mon.	30	Friends Union C. C.............	"
Sept.			
Sat.	4		
Sun.	5	Gandevi C. C.....................	"
Mon.	6	International C. C..............	"
Sat.	11	G. I. P. Ry. Adm. Offices C.C...	"
Sun.	12	Jolly C. C.........................	"
Mon.	13	Union Hall C. C..................	"

SIMLA SUMMER RACES.

Fourth Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

The following are the details :—

THE KAITHU HANDICAP.

Captain Cautley's Raislip 1
Mr. J. D. Scott's Pat C.. 2

ALSO RAN.—Black Prince.

BETTING.—Evens Pat C ; 2 to 1 Black Prince ; and 3 to 1 Raislip.

Totalizator paid Rs. 10 to win.

BEDOUIN HANDICAP.

Lord Francis Scott's Plebian..................................... 1
Captain Higgen's Chance 2

ALSO RAN.—Secunder, Martini and Heathen.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Plebian ; 3 to 1 Secunder, Heathen and Martini, and 4 to 1 Chance.

Totalizator paid Rs. 7 to win.

MAIDEN HANDICAP.

Mr. S. F. Connolly's Blucher..................................... 1
Major Sir Mullbank's Sunbeam.................................. 2

ALSO RAN.—Bones and Thelma II.

BETTING.—1 1-2 to 1 Blucher ; 2 to 1 Sunbeam ; 3 to 1 Bones and Thelma II.

Totalizator paid Rs. 6 to win.

THE KALKA HANDICAP.

Lord Francis Scott's Mauser 1
Mr. J. D. Scott's Tommy Titus................................... 2

ALSO RAN.—Aeolus and Cherry Brandy.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Mauser and Tommy Titus ; 3 to 1 Cherry Brandy and 4 to 1 Aeolus.

Totalizator paid Rs. 6 to win.

THE LOSERS' HANDICAP.

Mr. J. D. Scott's Wal... 1
Mr. T. F. Connelly's Romany Lass 2

ALSO RAN.—Blue Bell and Maggs Lauder.

BETTING.—Evens Wal ; 1 1-2 to 1 Romany Lass ; 4 to 1 Blue Bell and 10 to 1 Romany Lass.

Totalizator paid Rs. 5 to win.

Just as the bell rang for mounting, Maggie Lauder broke loose from the paddock and jumping over the rails made a clean bolt on to the course, where she was held. This seems to have done for her.

In this Race also an objection was lodged against the rider of Wal—Captain Barratt—for crossing, but was overruled by the stewards.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

Captain Gibb's Poniard... 1
Mr. Butler's Heathen.. 2

ALSO RAN.—Brigand II ; Sublime, Jeddah and Achilles.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Poniard ; 3 to 1 Heothen ; 4 to 1 Sublime and Brigand II ; 5 to 1 Jeddah and 6 to 1 Achiles.

Totalizator paid Rs. 5 to win.

This brought the meeting to a successful close, and notwithstanding the bad weather and a heavy going course, the meeting was an excellent one throughout, no accidents of any note being recorded. Owners must have been satisfied on the good odds as a rule being obtained, and the public too have little cause for grumbling, for if their losses on the previous days have amounted to anything, they must have recouped themselves on the last day which, with the exception of two races, must be declared to be the favourites day.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The R. G. A. vs. the Gloucesters.

The above teams met on the Cooperage on Saturday last. In the first half the R. G. A. scored a goal, and their opponents equalised in the second half. Notwithstanding repeated efforts, both the teams failed to score any more goals, and the game ended in a draw. The result:—

The R. G. A................................. 1
The Gloucesters 1

IMPERIAL PRESS BANQUET.

Speech by Lord Rosebery.

THE banquet of welcome to the overseas delegates which marks the opening of the Imperial Press Conference this evening, (June 5) is not only without precedent in the history of British journalism, but will mark a stage in colonial history. For the first time the Press of the United Kingdom has cordially united in a great enterprise. To-night's banquet and the conference that followers are parts of one great purpose, the increase of co-operation and good understanding between the different parts of the Empire.

The banquet will be held in the largest available hall in London, the Palace of Music at the Shepherd's Bush Exhibition. Every available seat was taken by the middle of the week, and yesterday a large number of applications for places had to be refused. The Palace of Music will be specially decorated with symbolic Imperial designs for the occasion, and an elaborate instrumental and vocal programme will include some of the great national songs of Great and Greater Britain.

The speeches will be few in number. Lord Burnham, of the "Daily Telegraph," will take the chair, and Lord Rosebery will make the speech of the evening, welcoming the delegates. Sir Hugh Graham, the distinguished Canadian newspaper proprietor, will reply on behalf of the overseas representatives. Then Mr. J. S. R. Philips, of the "Yorkshire Post," representing the provincial Press, will briefly speak.

The Palace of Music can accommodate about 550 people. With a few distinguished exceptions the dinners assembling to welcome the delegates are connected with the production or management of British newspapers. It is a banquet by the Press of the Motherland to the Press of her sister nations.

The leading topic of conversation among the delegates yesterday was not political issues, but the weather. London residents assured them that the steady rain was quite exceptional for this time of year. They listened politely but incredulously.

HOSTESSES AND LADY GUESTS.

Two ladies' luncheons are arranged for the wives and daughters of delegates. One is to be given by the Ladies' Imperial Club on Monday, the Marchioness of Hamilton presiding. The other is organised by the Victoria League, and takes place at the Hyde Park Hotel on Wednesday. Lady Jersey presiding.

The ladies' sub-committee consists of the following: Miss Balfour, Mrs. Godfrey Baring, Mrs. Moberley Bell, Lady Brassey, Mrs. Harry Britain, Mrs. Austen Chamberlain, Lady Crewe, Mrs. Robert Donald, Mrs. Herbert Gladstone, Mrs. H. A. Gwynne, Mrs. Kennedy Jones, Lady Constance Hatch, Lady St. Helier, Lady Lansdowne, the Hon. Mrs. Harry Lawson, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Viscountess Midleton, Lady Northcliffe, Lady Northcote, Mrs. C Arthur Pearson, Mrs. A. F. Robbins, Lady Salisbury, Mrs. J. A. Spender, Mrs. S. Loe Strachey, the Hon. Lady Talbot, Lady and Clementine Waring.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

The rainfall has been moderately heavy at stations on the Coast of the Andaman Sea, but in North-East India, the United Provinces and the Punjab, the rainfall has been local and light few falls are reported from Kashmir.

Slipper Island has had two and a half inches of rain; Mergui and Moulmein, two ; Tavoy, four; Rangoon and Akyab, one and a half; and Rawlpindi, one. There has been large decrease in the amount of cloud and this morning Burma only reports heavily clouded skies.

Forecast—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Burma and light local rain is possible in North-East India, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Rajputana.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	7·65	7·26	7·77	6·86
Sunday, 20th June...........	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·20
Total......	7·65	7·26	7·77	7·06

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 20.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·00	7·68	18·47	7·26

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (18th)............	89·6	83·1	...	...
Jask (18th)	95·3	85·8	...	...
Muskat (18th)............	104·3	93·1	...	...
Multan............	106·3	85·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	101·4	71·4	0·12	0·84
Lahore	96·4	74·2	0·19	1·04
Sirsa............	99·3	71·6	0·96	1·44
Ambala	84·5	72·0	0·43	3·98
Delhi	86·7	72·7	0·15	4·25
Agra............	93·0	78·6	0·11	1·58
Mainpuri............	94·3	80·0	...	2·21
Jhansi	98·0	85·5	...	0·93
Cawnpore	100·2	78·5	...	1·83
Allahabad	97·6	79·0	...	6·90
Jacobabad	112·1	84·3	...	0·01
Karachi	89·0	83·0	...	0.00
Ajmer	94·9	81·2	...	0·24
Jaipur	98·2	82·6	...	1·44
Kotah	98·5	84·1	...	1·59
Bhuj	93·6	80·5	...	0·93
Dwarka	87·6	82·2	...	0·61
Veraval	84·7	81·8	...	0·69
Baroda	96·9	78·7	...	0·88
Bhavnagar Para............	99·6	79·5	0·04	2·97
Surat	90·1	79·1	0·12	1·24
Ahmedabad	96·6	80·7	...	0·91
Deesa	95·3	79·9	...	0·95
Neemuch............	92·0	76·8	...	1·22
Indore	91·6	75·1	...	2·12
Jubbulpore	94·5	79·8	...	1·54
Saugor	92·1	78·0	...	3·40
Hoshangabad	98·6	79·9	...	0·78
Khandwa............	91·7	75·6	...	2·51
Akola	97·7	75·1	...	2·79
Amraoti	94·3	75·8	...	2·99
Nagpur............	95·1	75·8	0·08	2·11
Chanda	99·5	83·0	...	3·87
Raipur	94·7	79·6	...	4·60
Bombay	88·1	81·4	0·04	6·85
Ratnagiri............	87·8	80·9	...	17·44
Mormugao	88·5	78·2	...	10·29
Karwar	87·3	76·0	0·06	20·70
Malegaon	94·4	74·1	...	3·76
Ahmednagar	85·6	69·0	...	2·15
Poona	86·5	72·3	...	1·97
Sholapur	94·8	71·9	...	8·15
Bijapur	90·7	68·2	...	4·97
Belgaum	81·3	66·1	...	4·87
Aurangabad............	90·2	69·2	...	3·32
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	96·3	75·7	...	3·67
Mangalore	85·7	73·9	0·13	20·40
Calicut............	87·8	76·6	0·35	19·40
Cochin	88·2	78·8	0·09	15·33
Colombo	87·0	78·0	0·05	2·09
Masulipatam	103·8	86·6	...	1·59
Bellary	99·0	75·3	...	0·02
Cuddapah	101·7	81·6	...	2·11
Madras............	100·0	81·5	...	1·34
Bangalore	88·8	68·3	...	0·33
Coimbatore	88·4	71·3	...	1·08
Trichinopoly	101·6	79·3	...	0·00
Negapatam	101·9	81·0	...	0·12

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—General rain has fallen in the north and east Punjab; the only falls of importance, however, are 0·43inch at Ambala and 0·96inch at Sirsa. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The air is everywhere damper than usual. Temperature is normal in the south-west Punjab but is elsewhere low both during the day and at night.

The United Provinces.—Agra records a light fall of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at this station but clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is lower than usual in the extreme north-west; the minimum is in defect only at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind but elsewhere they are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is lower than usual in the southern half of the division; night temperature is low only at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports a light fall of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in West Central India but normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear at some stations in the south-east but are moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has decreased and is in defect except at Karwar. Temperature is generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average and temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general in the north and east Punjab. On the West Coast of the Peninsula only a few light showers have fallen. Skies are heavily clouded in the Punjab and fairly heavily clouded in Rajputana. Cloud has increased in the Central Provinces.

The usual low pressure area in north-west India is deeper than usual. The trough of low pressure has moved slightly to the south, and easterly winds are reported in the northern half of the United Provinces. Winds are still irregular on the Malabar Coast.

Local rain is probable in the Punjab and on the West Coast. A few showers may occur in Rajputana, the United and Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

BEAT LOT'S WIFE.

A man named Stone and one named Wood met on the street recently and they stopped for a moment to exchange a few cheerful views, when a woman in a particularly noticeable waterproof coat passed.

Simultaneously, Wood turned to Stone ; Stone turned to Wood ; then both turned to rubber.

FACT OR FICTION ?

An author engaged a young lady typist to take down his new novel from dictation. At the passage, "Oh my adorable angel, accept the confession from my lips that I cannot exist without you ! Make me happy ; come and share my lot and be mine until death do us part !" his fair secretary paused and ingenuously enquired, "Is that to go down with the rest ?"

A CHANCE, ANYWAY.

A country minister in the course of his visiting stayed at a house where a roast chicken was served to dinner. The chicken looked good to him.

"Well," he factiously remarked, "here's where that chicken enters the ministry."

"Hope it does better there than in lay work," rejoined the small boy of the family, who recognised an old barnyard retainer.

PILOTAGE.

It was on board an outgoing Atlantic steamer and the lady was on her first voyage.

"What the ship stopping for ?" she demanded of the first officer.

"To let the pilot off ma'am."

"Do you mean that he doesn't cross the ocean and direct the course ?"

"I mean precisely than ma'am."

The lady pondered a moment and then, smiling satisfaction as the bright idea struck her, "I suppose he sets the ship in the right direction before he leaves !"

NOT THE ARMY.

It was in the South and a colored minister of the Methodist persuasion was pleading with one who was not a member of the flock. "Oh, my dear brother," he begged, "why don't you come with me and join de army of de Lord ?" "I done already belong to de army of de Lord," insisted the negro. "When you jine the Methodist ?" demanded the preacher in a tone of surprise. "I'se no Methodist but I belong to de army of the Lord jest the same. I'se a Baptist." "Huh !" snorted the preacher. "Dat's not de army of de Lord. Dat's de navy !"

HURRYING HIM A LITTLE.

The steamer was moving slowly up the broad, swift river. Several miles ahead, where there was a bend, a sharp point of land projected a considerable distance into the stream. It had been in sight nearly an hour. On the upper deck sat a young couple engaged in earnest conversation.

"Lucinda," he was saying, "we've known each other a long time, haven't we ?"

"Yes," she answered.

"Five or six years at least ins't it ?"

"I believe so."

"Don't you think a girl ought to know a fellow pretty well by that time?"

"Why, yes, of course."

"You've never heared anything bad about me, have you ?"

"No."

"And in five or six years a young man ought to know a girl pretty well, oughtn't he?"

"I suppose so."

"We've been together a good deal, too, Lucinda." Then there was a long pause.

"And, of course, you must have suspected—"

"Another protracted silence.

"Anybody would naturally suspect—though I've never been in a position until lately—and yet my mind has been made up all the time—and I can't tell you how much I—"

Then Lucinda spoke.

"Henry," she said, "do you know you remind me of this steamboat ?"

"Er—how ?"

"It takes you such a long time to get to the point."

BREAKING HIS SPIRIT.

Convict 82 was refractory. Punish him as they might, they could not break his spirit. He appeared to consider prison superintendents made for smashing gaolers for gashing, and missionaries for mashing. For the ninety-ninth time they reported him for misconduct to the governor.

"Flog him" said the governor.

"We've tried it," replied the complainant ; "but it ain't no use."

"Put him on bread and water" said the governor.

"Tried it," repeated the man. "Ain't no use."

"Let him fast" said the governor.

"No use ! He's been fastin' the last three days."

"Well," concluded the governor, "we must break his spirit somehow ! Give him a cookery-book to read !"

WHY HE APPLAUDED.

Admission to the scientific lecture was free, but the subject did not seem to attract much of an audience. Moreover, in addition to being small, the audience was apathetic and the lecturer was unhappy. Presently a seedy-looking gentleman entered the hall and within live minutes was clapping vigorously. His enthusiasm speedily infected the rest of the audience, and applause grew loud and frequent. The lecture in short, after so poor a beginning passed off splendidly. With feelings of deep gratitude the lecturer accosted his seedy listener as he was leaving.

"I was delighted to see that you appreciated my remarks," he exclaimed wormly.

"Appreciate nothin' ," was the ungracious reply. "I didn't even know what you was talking about. I seed the lecture was free and it was bloomin cold outside, so I 'opped in out of it. I was only clapping to warm myself."

IN THE WILD WEST.

When the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited America with his imposing suite one of the places to which the Russians went was out West for a buffaloo hunt. The hunt was held in South Dakota, and Colonel Hatch, of the army, was assigned to take the party in charge and do the honors.

Russians, except the Cossacks, are none too good when it comes to horsemanship, and this information was conveyed to Colonel Hatch, with the request that some mild and gentle steeds be procured for the visitors for the hunt. Hatch did the best he could with the army mounts and the cavalcade started from Fort Robinson.

The leaders rode slowly. It was a long and imposing procession. Just as Hatch was congratulating himself that everything was going nicely his orderly rode up from the rear, saluted, and said—

"Beg pardon, colonel, but one of them kings has fell off."

DECLINED WITHOUT THANKS.

The tramcar was full when the two men entered. Both were tired and the passengers on one side crowded up and made room for one and the other sat on his knee.

In a few minutes both were sleeping soundly. Then a stout woman entered and caught at the strap just in front of them. She looked round the car, but no one seemed to see her.

'It's odd," she said pointedly as a sudden jerk of the car nearly made her drop a bundle she carried, "that there's no gentlemen in this 'ere car.

That awoke the man sitting on his friend's knees. He rubbed his eyes and made a quick survey of the car jumped up, and said.—

"Madam, take my seat!" Then everyone laughed, except the woman to whom the courtesy had been extended and the man who was asleep.

IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE.

"Young Legalcap is a smart fellow," said the manager of the big counting-house to the great lawyer.

"Yes. What's he been doing now ?" asked the great lawyer.

"Why, he was in the office alone yesterday, when he heard that Silk & Satin were financially embarrassed. We were holding one or two claims against them, and he rushed out and slapped on an attachment just fifteen minutes before they closed their doors."

"Got in ahead of everyone, did he ?"

"Beat every other creditor," said the manager.

The great lawyer looked pleased.

"It was a good piece of work," he said. "I like to see a young man with some enterprise and brains. What did you do ?"

"I told him it was a good piece of work."

"What ! " cried the great lawyer, looking startled.

"Why, I complimented him for his promptness and business sense."

"Merciful heavens, man, that will never do !" creid the lawyer. "He'll be asking for more salary' Go out and tell him that if he hadn't been here the office-boy could have done it just as well."

BY THE WAY.

TIN-TA RA !

The old tins which the British small boy cheerfully kicks about the streets are a kind of staff of life in Hayti. The British Consul-General says they form the bulk of the cooking and table utensils used throughout the island. Condensed milk tins become drinking mugs : old petroleum tins are used for storing and carrying water ; a cook in a well-to-do family will prefer old tins for cooking purposes to ordinary saucepans or other kitchen utensils. Nor, we may add, is the power of the old tin confined to Hayti. We have known a native cook in Ceylon perform wonders with a Christmas turkey in an oven improvised from an old petroleum tin. When such things are so valued abroad, why should the British small boy waste them to the annoyance of his neighbours and the ruin of his boots ? Could we but send our tins where they are wanted, how great would be everybody's gain !

MARKED BIRDS.

Following upon the system adopted in Denmark and Germany, Aberdeen University proposes to mark as many birds as possible with a ring round their ankles—if birds have ankles—hoping that the public will collaborate in reporting the capture of any of these marked birds, together with the date and place. The plan has been followed with success in the case of storks that build their nests on German and Dutch chimneys, and it might serve to solve some of the difficulties which still beset us in the matter of the migration of birds. Why, for instance, do young swallows head the return of the army to the south ? Why is the cuckoo always preceded by its "mate," the wryneck ? Why do German skylarks invade our fields by thousands ? What is the meaning of the flocks of rooks that sometimes set sail westwards from the cliffs of Kerry and Connemara as if they were searching for some lost Atlantis ? What produces the division between the sexes of the chaffinch tribe so that our gardens and hedgerows are filled in winter with flocks of bachelors ? Nothing is more fascinating to the ornithologist than these problems of migration, and the result of Aberdeen's initiative will be eagerly awaited.

VACANT LOTS.

Some little time ago a proposal was made to the London County Council that the vacant sites in Aldwych should be used, so long as they are not required for building, for allotment purposes. The idea was a striking—it seemed almost a Utopian—one. If it could be carried out, it would serve as an admirable advertisement for similar work done by the Vacant Land Cultivation Society. This Society was formed as recently as the year 1907, and already has secured excellent results in various parts of London. At Fulham, for example, certain land adjoining the Fulham Palace moat was secured last year, operations beginning on it in March. A good deal of preliminary labour had to be devoted to the removal of bricks, stones, and other rubbish, and nobody who saw this being done could have hoped for such crops as have rewarded the toil of the gardeners. Vegetables of all kinds have been well grown, and beans are described as remarkably good. After its beneficial beginnings, the Society should go on with a great faith in its prosperity. The purpose it has in view is immediate profit and education for the future. There are fresh vegetables as a tangible, an eatable, reward of enterprise. There is—better still—the instruction afforded in the power of the land. In course of time the Society may help many Londoners to realise their fitness for the rural life—may show them that existence away from town need be neither dull nor poverty-stricken.

DOCTOR'S MAGIC.

Another Browning is needed to sing the warfare of medical science with the rats of London Docks. Unfortunately, the elements of humour and magic are wanting, and it was these which enabled the poet to extract gold from the Pied Piper of Hamelin. The seriousness and scientific energy exhibited in the dock story are, however, impressive enough without the gilding of verse. It was last August. Decomposing bodies of rats were found in a basement in the North Quay of the West India Docks. One was selected for examination. Professor Klein, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, inoculated with the dead rat's lung juice a guinea-pig and a mouse, which developed symptoms of plague. Of plague therefore—so ran the verdict—the rat had died. Immediately a search was begun, and twice a day every basement and warehouse on the North Quay was overhauled. The dead rats that were discovered were burnt. Dr. Herbert Williams, the medical officer for the Port of London, who tells the story in his annual report, adds that this plague is the first that has occurred among the Port rats. Not, after all, a poetical subject, is it ? Nevertheless, it has an interest that borders on the romantic. Think what might have been—what devastation might have been worked—had the contagion of the rats not been grappled with and overcome in time !

LLEWELLYN'S GRAVE.

In a very interesiing letter to the "Times." Mr. Nicholson, Librarian of the Bodleian, records a find of immense historical interest no less than the true burial-place of that Llewellyn, last native Prince of Wales, antogenist of Edward I. of England, whose head was set, in the manner of the time, on the Tower of London, and whose body now rests in the mound of Enrys, at Pentre Foelas, in Denbighshire. The odd part of the affair is that the stone marking the grave has stood for ages, and that no complete deciphering of the inscription has been made. It was left for Mr. Nicholson to make rubbings, and work the meaning out. "Lewelinus princeps Northwallia" certainly gives the sceptic a start of surprise. It sounds very doggish Latin of modern schoolboy type. But Mr. Nicholson points out that it is quite medievally correct, and he will allow no doubt as to the accuracy of his find. Certainly more will be heard of it, and if the facts are unquestionably established Cymric patriotism and historical knowledge will have been advanced together.

THE HOUSE AND THE DERBY.

For many years the House of Commons adjourned for Derby Day almost as a matter of course. In 1882 there was grave Irish business on hand, and the House sat on the day of the race, the first time it had done so for 36 years. Members were, however, mollified by the assurance that the sitting should be regarded as exceptional and should not create a precedent for future years. But the protest against the adjournment had even then been gathering strength for some years. In 1872, when Mr. Gladstone moved the necessary resolution to adjourn for the race, Mr. Thomas Hughes, of "Tom Brown's School Days" fame, opposed it, mustering 58 supporters in the lobby. In 1876 Mr. Bright and Sir Wilfrid Lawson led the opposing minority. In 1891 there was only a narrow majority for adjournment. In 1892 the motion was defeated, and it has never been carried since. In 1897 Mr. Balfour fixed his programme of business as though he had never heard of the Derby, and the motion for adjournment in these chilling circumstances was withdrawn. In 1899 the House turned its back on the custom more decisively still, for it reassembled on Derby Day after the Whitsuntide recess, and in these days Parliament, collectively at any rate, knows nothing of the race, save what it sees from the windows of the procession of vehicles returning in the evening from Epsom across Westminster Bridge.

FRIVOLOUS ADJOURNMENT.

The House has often adjourned in times past for things more frivolous even than a race. Thus we read that in 1751 the House of Commons adjourned to attend at Drury Lane, where "Othello" was to be played by Mr. Delaval and his family. Walpole give a curious instance in his journals of the same kind of thing. Burke's bill for the retrenchment of the Civil List was read a first time and its second reading deferred for a fortnight because the 21st was a fast day and the 22nd was the benefit of Vestris, a favourite French dancer at the Opera. In 1804, again, when the young actor Betty, known as the Young Roscius, was to play "Hamlet," the House on the motion of no less a man than Mr. Pitt, adjourned and went to the theatre to see him.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skins, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed, Chemists Grocers, etc, sell it.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Let me start this article with a recommendation to my readers that if they have not yet invested in a gown of Shantung or Tussore silk, they should not delay any longer writes a lady correspondent. It is every day gaining in popularity, and is being sent out in so many textures and so many colours, that all tastes may be suited. The more general style of making for the moment is the Princess pinafore gown and a long, sleeveless coat ; but such vagaries of fashion as the sleeveless coat, are only for the possessor of many frocks, unless they be lace trifles used for decoration rather than as a wrap. The safest and wisest style for a Shantung silk gown is a well-made skirt, a blouse-bodice of the material, and a coat of medium length. Such a gown can be made in the new grosgrain make of the silk, which may really be called an "en tout cas" material. It is serviceable and simple enough for the plainest travelling dress while its adtaptability to all kinds of rich trimming allows its being turned into the smartest of afternoon costumes. The tendency in the new shades of this most adaptable material is all towards vividness. The colours, indeed, often recall in their brightness the countries from which the silk comes (or is supposed to come)—daring, sumptuous violet, Oriental sky-blue, sunset crimson, and golden yellow.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

For hats for country or seaside wear, trimming with a scarf is once more popular. Of course, it is a style that never quite dies out, but it was so overdone a couple of years ago that there was a comparative rest from it. Now, Paris shops are showing the most beautiful scarves it is possible to imagine—of all the colours of the rainbow and radiating with silver and gold threads. When plain scarves are used they have lace edgings, or they are decorated with transparent motifs, and the draping and knotting into a bow give scope for artistic treatment. Talking of hats for country wear reminds me of a pretty instance of a Frenchwoman's sense of the fitness of things. She was going to spend the day in the country, and she arrayed herself in a pretty delaine frock of a dark foundation covered with quite tiny undefined blossoms. It was made quite short with a suggestion of Empire in the style. A Peter Pan collar and cuffs of fine hand-embroidered muslin gave it freshness, and a hat with drooping brim and trimmed with a thick wreath of various coloured roses completed a costume which might be worn at a fancy ball to represent the country. The get up was cheap for the lady's income was small, but it was pretty, appropriate, and comfortable, and had something of a charm about it money alone could not give,

A NEW FROCK.

The kilted skirt and fishwife drapery has been adopted by Miss Halstan for one of her frocks in "What the Public Wants" at the Royalty Theatre. It is carried out in white satin, it has a gathered bodice cut square at the neck, and the guimpe is collarless and has sleeves of gathered net. A most enormous white hat trimmed with a most enormous black velvet bow and a most enormous bunch of enormous roses, completes, the costume. One cannot get away from the idea that the frock in linen or in serge would be more suitable than in satin. But that is one of the vagaries of the moment. Styles we were wont to associate with mountaineering or yachtining are made up in the richest materials and worn at the most important social functions. Among eccentricities of so called artistic dress at a smart West End "atelier" I noticed a model gown which seemed to be nothing more than the material just wound round and round. The woman who would wear it would look like nothing more than a sculptor's cast of a statue swathed in its wet wrappings. She might also perhaps congratulate herself on appearing like a mummy come suddenly to life. When I protested against such a meaningless arrangement of drapery, the lady of the "atelier" assured me that among a certain set of dressers the craze for individuality and originality is so great that every eccentricity can be exhibited with a hope of securing purchasers.

WARNING TO NATAL

Cape Parliament and the Union.

The Legislative Council to-day (June 4) unanimously adopted the Act of Union. The Chief Justice, Sir Henry De Villiers, warned Natal of the danger of standing out of the Federation. The Imperial Government amendments, he said, would only affect the clauses relating to native protectorates.

The House of Assembly has passed the finance measures. Mr. Merriman, the Premier, anticipated a deficit ranging from £350,000 to £408,000. He saw signs of improvement, and expected a balance next year. The country was perfectly solvent, but caution and prudence were necessary.

Expenditure had been reduced in four years from £11,500,000 to £7,500,000. He promised remedial measures for the grievances of the wine industry in September.

Estimates published here indicate that the referendum majority in favour of the Union with Natal will be 2,500.

The "Cape Times," commenting on the shipping rings report, draws attention to the decision of the American Circuit Court, declaring rebates illegal, and thus throwing open the freight market. The journal points out the danger that when South African trade revives, and competition revives with it freights may be cut to the advantage of American trade with the Cape at the expense of the British.

NATAL NATIVE PROTEST.

The Natal League has issued a manifesto to electors pledging itself if the Union is rejected by the referendum to demand an immediate General Election, and to support candidates pledged to maintain a general policy of internal development and favouring entry into the Union on fair terms.

A political organisation of coloured men has decided to send a delegation to England to protest against the colour bar in the Act of Union and has invited Mr. W. P. Schreiner to plead its cause at Westminster.

ORANGE COLONY DISPUTE.

Mr. Hertzog, the Attorney-General, in a statement in the Legislative Assembly to-day (June 14) stated that the three British education inspectors dismissed lost their posts on account of their unsympathetic administration of the Education Act and their insubordination generally.

Sir John Fraser, Leader of the Opposition, pressed for a definite statement whether they were guilty of any direct breach of discipline, and whether opportunity of explanation and exculpation was granted them. Mr. Hertzog replied "The answer was contained in my statement." The Opposition leaders are dissatisfied and will reopen the question on Monday.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE NAVY.

Lord Plunket, the Governor, in a speech at Canterbury College (June 4) said that recent events in Europe in connection with the increase of Naval armaments should prove to be a blessing in disguise to the British Empire in that it had brought about a conference on defence.

That conference, he believed would prove to be the most valuable Colonial Conference ever held. If there was still the true spirit of unity and real readiness for self-sacrifice existing in the Empire to-day.

SCHOOL GIRL'S 75FT. FALL.

Hung by the Hair over Swiss Mountain Gorge.

Another terrible accident occurred on the Saleve on Thursday evening, (June 3) only a few hours after a bank clerk named Dubois met with his death on the same mountain, as already reported.

As a party of school boys and school girls from Geneva were descending the mountain, one of their number—a girl of sixteen, named Alice Lacure—suddenly slipped and fell over a cliff seventy-five feet high.

Her hair caught on a little bush growing out of the side of the cliff and for a moment she hung suspended over the aybss. Then, before the eyes of her companions, the frail support gave way under her weight, and she was dashed to the rocks below.

Two men set out to her rescue and managed to reach the unfortunate girl by descending the gorge by means of ropes. On the way to the hospital the injured girl regained consciousness, and was heard calling piteously for her mother.

Mme. Lacure reached her daughter's bedside in the early hours of the morning, only to hear that the girl's terrible injuries leave no hope of her recovery.

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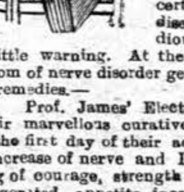
The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

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Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor,



sleepless nights are passed, no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

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J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College, Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

BADGERS EATING TRUFFLES.

An interesting communication by Mr. A. W. Granit to the Proceedings of the Finnish Botanical and Zoological Society shows that the badger is not averse from feeding on truffles. This animal has the reputation of being a very miscellaneous feeder, though perhaps living chiefly on roots and fruit. Truffles, however, have not hitherto been recognised as forming a part of its bill of fare. Over an area of some two acres in Finland the truffles were found to have been dug up and eaten. The footprints and droppings in the neighbourhood indicated that it had been done by badgers. The badger, again, is one of the animals which help to keep down that troublesome insect, the wasp. It will dig up the wasp's nest to get the larvæ, of which it is very fond.

MEXICAN TRUFFLES.

In Mexico, according to a recent traveller, a species of truffle is eaten by several wild animals. It is also eaten by the Indians who sometimes use a dog to assist them in finding it. The dogs themselves are fond of it, and will go hunting for it on their own account. The coyote (a species of wolf), the bear, and the grey fox also eat it. It is described as tasting like an overripe pear, with a flavour of onion on first biting into it. In this country the squirrel is known as a trufflle-hunter, apparently finding them by scent.

RAINBOW-TINTED FISHES.

The remarkable brilliancy of colour in the fish living about the coral reefs in tropical regions has been often noticed. Brilliant blue with fins and tail of bright yellow, vivid crimson shading off into a more subdued hue, bright green spotted and banded with red, green with long parallel stripes of blue and red, green marked with red above, bright blue below, such are some of the colours displayed by the fish of the great Barrier Reef of Australia. In order to explain such brilliant hues on the principles of natural selection they have been described as "warning colours." The fish are thought to be nauseous or poisonous, and to proclaim this by their bright colours. As regards those by the Australian Coral reef, however, many of them are said to be excellent eating.

THE MEANING OF THE COLOURS.

And recently, in connection with the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Professor Reighard has been making a special study of the brightly coloured fishes of the Coral reefs of the Tortugas, off the coast of Florida. As the result of numerous experiments and observations, he concludes that they do not possess that combination of conspicuousness with unwholesome or poisonous properties which the theory of "warning colours" requires. Nor does he consider it as a sexual character. In fact, he arrives at the extraordinary conclusion that all the wonderful colouration of these coral reef fishes is without biological significance. His somewhat vague and feeble conclusion is that the colours have developed unchecked by natural selection through internal forces. Professor Reighard would further apply his results to the so-called "warning colours" of many insects.

THE LIMITATIONS OF THE AIRSHIP.

Count Zeppelin's remarkable voyage is at once a triumph and a disaster. It demonstrates at once the strength and weakness of the airship in its present state of development. To remain 36 hours in the air, and to cover the distance of nearly 1,000 miles is a monumental achivement. To be turned back when within 70 miles of one's goal owing to a change of wind reveals a weak point which, for the present, at least, seems to render the airship practically useless either in commerce, or in war. If the voyage to Berlin had been of any military importance the consequences might have been disastrous. Again, the airship has not yet acquired the art of landing safely after a flight. To be wrecked by coming in contact with a tree after a flight of nearly 1,000 miles is a humiliating end. As regards this latter point, it may be hoped that improvements in structure, and greater skill in steering will remove the difficulty. It seems doubtful, however, whether any definite hope can be held out for the removal of the former.

YOUNG DUCKS HATCHED IN TREES.

Among birds it is the general rule that those in which the young, like those of the common fowl, are able to feed themselves at once, build on the ground. The duck however, by some perversity of instinct, or perhaps as a protection against enemies will sometimes build and hatch its eggs in a tree. The interesting problem will then arise, how are the young to be brought to the ground? During the present year a duck in St. James's Park hatched her brood of six in an elm tree 30 feet from the ground. And in a communication to the "Field" Mr. St. Jhon describes the remarkable way in which the mother duck got her little family to terra firma. Quacking loudly below the nest she called to the young ones in the tree. Presently one threw itself down to the ground. Then another, and another until the six safely reached land. Then apparently uninjured, they picked themselves up, and followed their mother to the pond.

ORIGIN OF SATELLITES.

Two views have been set forth as to the origin of a planet's satellites. The first of these is that the attendant body is a part of the planet itself thrown off in an early stage of its history. In conformity with this view it is thought by some that the depression which marks the site of the Pacifi Ocean was caused by the throwing off of the moon. The other view is that the satellite is captured. Thus, for example, a comet visiting the solar systems approaches too near the planet Jupiter. It is drawn out of its course, and constrained by the attraction of the giant, planet to move in an elliptic course round it. The comet thus becomes a satellite or moon. Professor See, now announces that he has proved that all satallites are "captured"

ORNAMENTATION IN LAKE-DWELLERS HABITATIONS.

Traces of ornamentation have been found upon the remains of lake-dwellers huts, which seem to show that these were ornamented on the outside by designs in relief. Such designs were executed upon the outer clay covering which was placed on the timbers of the structure, and they were cut or imprinted in the clay while it was still soft. However, such ornamentation is not to be found on all the lake-dwellers habitations with which we are acquainted, and the only traces of it come from the Burget lake in France, not far from Switzerland. Frangments of clay containing the ornamentation are now at the Chambery museum, and they have been examined by M. L. Schaudel. According to him, they consists of lines traced by a pointed tool forming rectangular or circular bordering which contains stamped ornaments. These latter are made up of three concentric circles and seem to have been stamped in the soft clay by a terra-cotta mold. One of such molds was found at the Gresine lake-dwelling site. It is supposed that the dwellings were covered with clay on the outside, as all these dwellings had been destroyed by fire, and the specimens were intact on the ornamented side and blackened by smoke and partly baked on the other side. Had the clay lining been placed on the inside, no doubt the whole of it would have suffered. Besides, as the only light came from the door, the inside of the dwelling must have been very dark and there would be no reason for the ornamentation. M. Schaudel brings out some other points about such dwellings, which were determined from the remains discovered in a peat bog near Schussentied, Switzerland, by M. Frank. The dwelling was of rectangular shape about 30 feet long and 22 feet wide, and was divided into two rooms. The walls were made of oak trunks which were split in half, the flat side being placed next the interior, the cracks being stopped by means of a thin coating of clay. The floor was firmed of several layers of split wood and clay. A fireplace was found in the smaller room, which no doubt served as a kitchen, while the larger room was probably used as a sleeping room. The latter had no outside door, and the single door was placed in the smaller room. A number of main timers or piles were sunk in the lake bottom and also upheld the roof.

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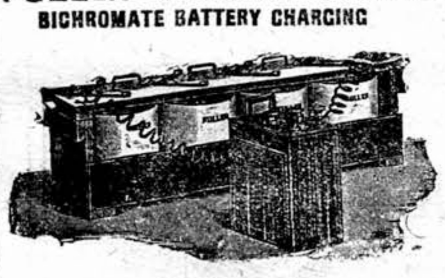
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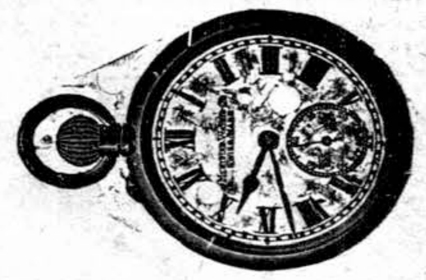
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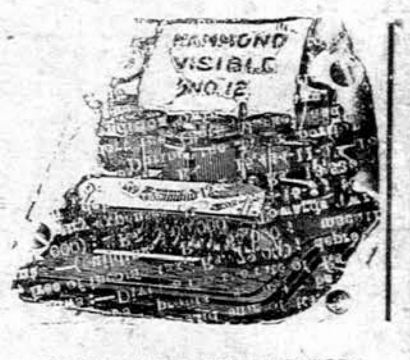


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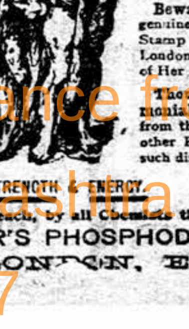
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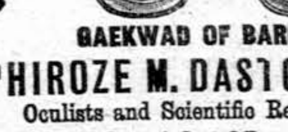


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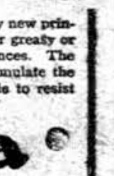
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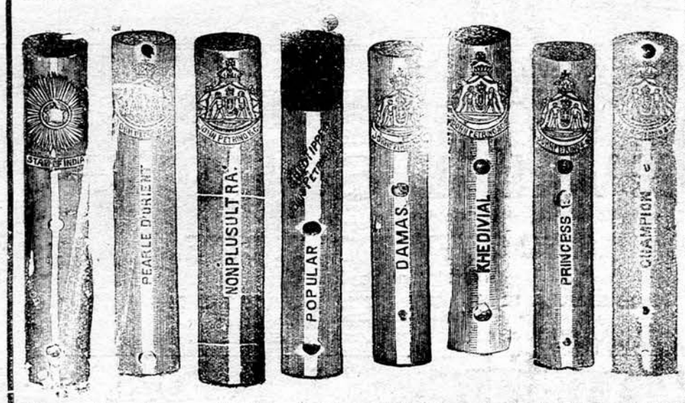
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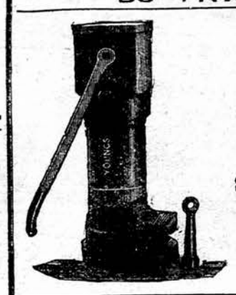


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